THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV. SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1883.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE 5 CENTS

JOHN KEELY

NOW

IS THE TIME TO GET BARGAINS!

Real Bargains!

Seasonable Bargains!

JOHN KEELY'S

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

OF SUMMER STOCK

A SUCCESS!

IT WILL BE CONTINUED

THIS WEEK

READ THE FOLLOWING AS-TOUNDING LIST OF

BARGAINS

12,000 yards more of those 2½c Printed Lawns will be thrown upon the Bargain Counter tomorrow (Monday) morning

7,500 yards FULL WIDTH BEST QUALITY printed lawns 3⅜c. yard, worth 9c.

5,000 yards of White Victoria Lawns 5c yard.

10,000 yards of white India lawns 6c. These lawns are 1¼ yards wide and are retailing elsewhere at 12½c.

6,000 yards better class India lawns 8c well worth 15c.

10,000 yards best quality Standard Calicoes at 4½c, worth 7c.

20,000 yards choicest pattern best standard brands calicoes 5c a yard.

John Keely's bargains consist of SUMMER Goods. The WEATHER demands them. The ladies call for them. KEELY SUPPLIES THEM.

JUST OPENED

3 cases of Bleached Domestics at 4½c. a yard worth 8c.

These goods were purchased with the

"SPOT CASH."

Hence the low prices quoted for them.

PRINTED MUSLINS!

20,000 yards of the prettiest 5c lawns in the trade!

18,000 yards of 6½c lawns, every one of which is copied in pattern from linen lawns and

QUITE AS PRETTY!

17,000 yards of the prettiest and best 8c lawns ever seen in this market!

13,000 yards of the best and prettiest 10c muslins in America! Very choice styles!

Now, when it comes to 12½c muslins, there I am indeed "fixed."

The quantity of this latter is unlimited! The variety is not to be touched anywhere!

THE STYLES ARE ALL

NOVEL!

There is not a single piece of Lawn in the house that was here two weeks ago. You cannot fail to be suited here in Lawns!

John Keely DOES THE TRADE. There are good reasons for it. He furnishes the people with DESIRABLE GOODS at UNPARALLELEDLY LOW PRICES.

EMBROIDERIES

Here is another stock which is being closed out at Reduced Prices.

A ROUSING SALE

THIS WEEK.

EMBROIDERIES

BARGAINS

EMBROIDERIES

Tremendous Sacrifices made in price!

Everything made in Hamburg Edgings and Insertions!

A Splendid line of Swiss Embroideries!

58, 60, 62 & 64

"THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES"

A very Large and Beautiful lot of Mull Embroideries!

Linen de Inde Edgings and Insertions!

Irish Guipure Point Edgings and Insertions!

30,00 yards of Edgings and Insertions!

You can't find such a stock elsewhere!

You cannot get such prices elsewhere!

No matter what they tell you, none of them can offer such goods and prices in the line of

EMBROIDERIES

As those now being sold here!

THE STOCK IS BEWILDERINGLY VARIED!

IT IS ALL NEW AND FRESH

IT IS COMPOSED

—of the—

FINEST GOODS MADE.

Price not the object now.

To clear them out, the great aim.

Come and see for Yourself.

5,000 yards Hamburg Edgings reduced from 5c yard to 2½c yard, to close them out!

3,700 yards of the most extraordinary 5c Hamburg Edgings ever seen in Georgia!

Hamburg Edgings at 7½ and 10c yard, goods well worth 12½ to 15c yard anywhere!

TOO MANY

EMBROIDERIES.

PRICES REDUCED TO

CLOSE THEM OUT

Hamburg Edgings at 25c yard, which other houses are selling at 60c to 75c. FACT!

The PEOPLE responded last week to John Keely's advertisement of "Clearance Sale" Why? Because they knew it meant CHEAP GOODS.

ANOTHER "BREAK"

—IN THE PRICE OF—

SILKS

Having been very successful during the pas week in closing out a large lot of Silks, I have concluded to continue their speedy sale at a still further

REDUCTION

IN PRICE.

I expect to dispose of my entire stock of Summer Silks during the present week. I certainly will if the rush for them during the past week be any indication of the future.

NO USE TO PARTICULARIZE HERE--THEY ARE REDUCED SO THAT THEY MUST SELL.

COME AND GET THEM.

I guarantee to beat anybody's samples of Silk! Bring them along and see if I don't.

SPECIAL

Only about 890 yards of those beautiful full width Foulard Silks at 37½c yard remain onhand. Come and take them.

John Keely's July trade has been unprecedented in Atlanta's dry good's history. Because, as usual, "The Leader of Low Prices" has offered the public REAL, TANGIBLE Bargains.

JOHN KEELY'S SHIRT BOOM!

—IS—

ON AGAIN!

Shirts for the million!

Shirts by the million!

Shirts for Everybody!

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

WHITEHALL

JOHN KEELY

JUST OPENED!

1,000 Men's linen bosomed Shirts, 35 cents!

2,700 of the best 50 cent Gent's

SHIRTS

in America!

These goods never were made

FOR THE MONEY!

SOMEBODY IS

HURT ON THEM!

NOT ME!

NOT ME

John Keely sells more goods for the spot cash than anybody, and then he uses the spot cash where it tells most effectually, viz: In the purchase of goods.

I never pretend to sell anything at a loss! But then, a very small profit serves me!

I sell a Shirt at 75c which is not to be matched in America!

I speak advisedly! I know what I say to be

THE FACT!

Flings have been made at the low prices of my Shirts by persons who have shirts to sell! Well, it's all right! I sell more Shirts on a good day than they do in a month.

WHY?

Because I keep Goods for "the people!" I do not cater for a class! I have goods to please everybody! I keep goods to suit everybody's pocket!

MY $1.00 UNLAUNDRIED SHIRT

Is simply PERFECTION!

You can't RIP IT!

You can't TEAR IT!

You can't MATCH IT!

—A SUPERB LINE OF—

GENTS' LAUNDRIED

SHIRTS

In White, Colored Percale and Cheviot, etc. Gents' open front Shirts, laundried and unlaundried—all sizes—all grades! Gents' colored working Shirts at from 35 cents to $1.00 each! Splendid assortment! Boys' unlaundried Shirts—all sizes—all grades—at 50 cents, 60 cents, 75 cents and 85 cents each. A SUPERB STOCK OF BOYS' SHIRTS! Boys' white laundried Shirts 75 cents each, worth $1.25. THOUSANDS OF SHIRTS! BARGAINS IN SHIRTS! Everything made in Shirts from the very cheapest thing known up to the very best garment in the trade! Excellent line of Ladies' and Gents' Gauze knit Underwear! All grades in Gents' Drawers for summer wear, at

JOHN KEELY'S

58, 60, 62 and 64 Whitehall St. Atlanta, Ga.

John Keely's Bargains are VISIBLE TO THE NAKED EYE. No one leaves his store DISAPPOINTED OR INEFFICIENTLY SERVED.

SLIPPERS

JOHN KEELY

Asks that the reader would kindly look at the array of styles and

NOTE THE PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SLIPPERS EVER OFFERED IN ATLANTA.

Ladies' Cloth House Slippers 15c a pair, worth 35c.

Ladies' fine Kid Newport Ties, 65c pair, always sold at $1.00.

Ladies' fine Kid Newport, buttoned, 75c, always sold at $1.25.

Ladies' plain Croquet Slippers 50c pair, always sold at 75c.

In finest grade Slippers, strict novelties, will be found everything peculiar to this season for Ladies, Misses and Children, viz:

The "Nilsson" Slipper.

The "Gerster" Tie.

The "Patti" Oxford.

The "Lotta" Sandal.

The "Modjeska" Slipper.

The "Carmen" Tie.

The "Jersey Lily" Buttoned.

Tht "Louis XV." Opera.

ST., ATLANTA,

"THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES"

IN STREET

SLIPPERS

Nothing can be called for but what can be shown. The variety is simply immense. They are to be found in every last. Broad Slippers for wide feet. Narrow Slippers for slender feet. Medium Slippers for medium feet. Slippers to fit everybody. Slippers to suit everybody's pocket. Slippers to please every possible taste. House Slippers—easy—for old ladies. House Slippers—easy, yet neat—for young ladies. Children's Strap Slippers 75c pair, worth $1.25. Infants' Kid Slippers 25c pair, worth 50c. Infants' and Children's Slippers in every conceivable toe and heel. Old Ladies' Buskins in Glove Kid, Cloth and Pebble Goat, broad soles, soft bottoms, low heels. A superb variety.

Shoes! Shoes!

Everything which Zeigler Bros., make in Ladies, Misses and Children's FINE

SHOES

Miles and Burt's Shoes. The best line of boys and girl's School Shoes in Atlanta. The greatest variety of Ladies Fine Shoes in the city. Infants' dainty little Shoes in such variety and beauty as to gladden the mother's heart. Old ladies' Broad sole, Low Heel Shoes, in Cloth, Kid and Goat—a fine variety. Spring Heeled Shoes in every size for Misses and children. Misses and children's dress Shoes in great variety and style. Gents' high and low cut Shoes in every conceivable variety, at the lowest possible prices.

IN FACT

this is the largest and most varied stock of

SHOES

on sale to-day in Atlanta, of which can be said, "I guarantee every pair to give gatisfaction."

NO TRASH!

NO PAPER SOLES!

NO FAILURE TO FIT ANYBODY!

At

JOHN KEELY'S

58, 60, 62 and 64 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

John Keely's effort will be to have you promptly and successfully served at ANY TIME you call during business hours.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

PARASOLS! PARASOLS!

The time has come when Parasols

"MUST GO."

SLAUGHTER AMONGST

PARASOLS

Sweeping reductions in prices!

400 Ladies' Fine Brocade Silk Parasols, $1.00 each, to close them out. They are worth $2.25 anywhere!

300 Lined Brocade Silk Parasols, $1.50 each, goods intended to retail at $3.00!

PARASOLS

at prices which compel their sale!

300 Beautiful White or Ecru, Lace Covered Parasols, 75 cents each, to close out. They are worth $2.50.

150 Black, Fine Grade, Morie Antique Silk Parasols, $1.75 each. Beautiful goods, which were intended to sell at at $4.50 each!

90 beautiful Lace Trimmed—all silk, Moir, Antique Parasols, $2.50 each, worth $600.

150 very pretty Children's Striped Parasols 25 cents each!

119 Children's Satin Parasols, very fine goods, 50 cents each, worth $1.25.

200 finer grades Child's Parasols, half price!

500 beautifully fine Serge Cotton Parasols, nearly as pretty as silk goods, at less than half price!

John Keely's present enormous trade is proof conclusive that HE KEEPS THE PRICES DOWN.

FANS!

JOHN KEELY'S

Entire Fan stock thrown upon the Bargain Table, at prices so ridiculously low as to insure their immediate sale.

Fans at 5 cents! Fans at $5!

Fans at every price!

Fans at your own price.

Fans to be closed out at once.

COME AND GET FANS!

GEORGIA.

OVERWHELMING SUCCESS

GREAT ANNUAL

CLEARING SALE

—OF—

SUMMER

CASSIMERE SUITS

NOW GOING ON.

PRICES REDUCED 25 PER CENT

FOR

SPOT CASH.



GREAT FUROR

In our Boys and Children's department.

FOR

LOW PRICES

We cannot be approached.

Lose no time in making your selection. REMEMBER we GUARANTEE SATISFACTION or REFUND the MONEY.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHIERS,

41 WHITEHALL ST.

SUMMER

CLOTHING

We have a large line of

CECILIAN AND ALPACA COATS AND VEST

in all sizes from boys up: 8 breast, also

EXTRA

long sacks. Also a small lot of

COLORED ALPACA COATS

at $1.50 to $3.00, former prices $3.50 to $5.00. Just received a full line of

"OUR OWN"

perfect fitting dress shirts, in laundried and unlaundried, at the same popular low prices.

A call is respectfully solicited by

A. & S. ROSENFELD,

24 Whitehall Street, Corner Alabama.

TAYLOR'S

PREMIUM COLOGNE

IS REFRESHING AND COOLING.

MOST PLEASING OF ALL COLOGNES FOR THE BATH.

VERY LASTING AND FRAGRANT.

For Sale by all Druggists

AND FANCY GOODS DEALERS

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON DIRECT.

Through and Excursion Tickets

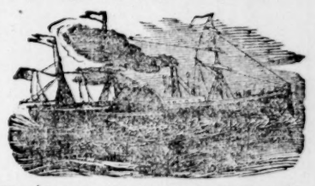
AT LOW RATES

To the Principal

SUMMER RESORTS,

SEASHORE and MOUNTAIN of

New England, Canada and the Provinces.



The first-class iron steamships of this company are appointed to sail every Thursday from Boston at 3 P. M.; from Savannah as follows:

Gate City July 5, at 7 P. M.; City of Columbus July 12, at 12 M.; Gate City July 19, at 6 P. M.; Columbus July 26, at 11 A. M.; Gate City August 2, at 5:45 A. M.; Columbus August 9, at 10 A. M.; Gate City August 16, at 4:45 P. M. No transhipment or extra handling of freight. Transfers avoided by passengers.

Through bills of lading given to New England manufacturing points and to Liverpool.

The company's wharves in both Savannah and Boston are connected with all railroads leading out of the two cities.

RICHARDSON & BARNARD, Agents, Savannah.

"FOR TABLE USE,"

The Natural Mineral,

KAISER WATER

FROM BIRRESBORN ON THE RHINE.

RECOMMENDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.

FRED'K. HOLLENDER & CO., S. A. for the U. S. and Canada, 115, 117, 119 Elm St., New York.

FURNITURE. BEAUTIFUL PARLOR FURNITURE.

WINDOW SHADES. MATTINGS. WINDOW SHADES.

T. B.

GIVEN AWAY

—TO—

Every CASH CUSTOMER buying

$5

WORTH OF FURNITURE OR CARPETS.

We will give ticket which will entitle the holder to

A DRAW

FOR THAT

BEAUTIFUL

PARLOR SUIT

NOW ON

EXHIBITION

—AT—

ANDREW J. MILLER'S

BIG 44

PEACHTREE STREET.

THE TICKETS ARE SUBJECT to CALL.

☞ Everything will be done plainly, No cheat or unworthy act will be connected with this drawing.

GRAND DRAWING

August, 1883.

BULLETIN.

LIFE ON THE MISSISSIPPI, (Mark Twain)	$2 50
BUT YET A WOMAN (Hardy)	1 25
THE LED HORSE CLANN (Foote)	1 25
HOT PLOWSHARES (Tourgee)	1 50
FOR THE MAJOR (Woolson)	1 00
AN UNEXPECTED RESULT (Roe)	75

The above books have just been issued, and will be mailed, post paid, to any address on receipt of price.

THE ATLANTA BOOK STORE

26 MARIETTA STREET.

BEES BONES BLOOD.

The incredulous public are now called upon to believe that the application of BEES to the human stomach is producing wonderful effects and wild excitement in Atlanta and a portion of the surrounding country. The idea that Bees should be utilized for any other purpose than that of making honey, is rather difficult to believe, but absolute facts stare you in the face and you must submit.

Men, women and children are now seeking to know all about this startling use of Bees, and several country towns have been struck with the Bee fever. One mother applied them for a scrofulous swelling on the neck of her daughter, and the swelling soon disappeared. A gentleman who had protracted rheumatism was relieved. Two gentlemen living several miles in the country were afflicted with large running ulcers that had resisted everything. They were cured. A young lady had a terrible breaking out of the skin, causing sleepless nights. A few applications gave entire relief. street car driver was terrified with an itching humor of the blood. He applied and was cured. A lady and gentleman suffered a long time from pains in the head, bones and joints, but the use of Bees gave entire relief.

Several persons who were annoyed with a chronic disease of the skin, eruptions, etc., have been speedily cured. When applied to an infant, they immediately antagonize and remove all hereditary taint from the blood. For the cure of chronic kidney complaints, their action is truly wonderful. For all stages of syphilis and syphilitic diseases, their action is startling, curing cases of long-standing. Their specific action is direct upon the blood, killing and driving out all poison. They supersede all blood poison remedies. The hive is placed and kept in the house and the Bees utilize as required. The sting is said to be inert and harmless. The wonderful soothing and pleasing effects are said to be superior to morphine or the CHINESE OPIUM PIPE with no unpleasant effects. These facts are startling in their nature, and the people will grow wild over the discovery. The credit is due two Atlanta gentlemen, and all who desire full information have only to address "Bees (B. B. B.) Atlanta, Ga.," and facts will be furnished free of charge.

For a time all information can be had at Hutchison & Bro's. drug store, Whitehall street, Atlanta.

SEWANEE COAL.

FOR STEAM IT HAS NO SUPERIOR. THOUSands use it satisfactorily for Grates. Burns freely and is quite free from sulphur. Before making contracts all consumers will find it to their interest to address

E. S. BRAZELTON,

81 d. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

INTENSIVE FARMING.

HONORABLE FARISH FURMAN IN ALABAMA.

The People of Our Sister State Listen to the Method by Which the Great Georgia Farmer Achieved Success—Address of Furman in Montgomery, Before the Agriculturalists

In the life history of every people as in that of each individual, sooner or later, there comes a time when confronted by an onward rushing wave of adverse circumstances, all the intelligence, courage, and self reliance of the individual, all the patriotism, culture and self-devotion of the people are called into active and unswerving exercise in order that from the nettle danger may be plucked the flower safety, and that the wave threatening devastation and destruction may once overmounted become the friendly tide that taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. It is through such an ordeal that we, the people of the south, are passing to-day. Within a period of time so short that it seems that yesterday all our most cherished institutions have been swept away like leaves upon the bosom of a mountain torrent, leaving us as the heritage with which to begin as it were anew, our struggle for existence only our homes and our honor—the one as pure and untarnished as the driven snow—the other, alas! in but too many instances, charred and devastated by the ruthless rage of a cruel and unfeeling foe. Never, perhaps, in the history of the world have circumstances surrounding a people appeared so dark and gloomy as those that have latterly enveloped us. For us, it has truly seemed that each day dawned upon a change, and every sun set upon new miseries. Conquered, disfranchised, with our heart strings torn and bleeding with the loss of many of our bravest and wisest, with every representative of value that had been established among us swept from existence, without any manufacturing interests, we were forced to turn to our southern soil, and to that alone, as the source from whence the material must be obtained with which to rebuild our shattered fortunes. Nobly has that soil responded, and although at first our progress was slow and uncertain—though dark was the night and lowering the clouds by which we were surrounded—without the light of even one feeble star to guide our faltering footsteps, yet at last, thank God, the night is passing away, and through a rift in the clouds that are fast dispersing and disappearing the glorious sunlight of a new and perfect day, is gilding with its golden beams the hill tops and valleys of our native land once more.

For us, old customs, old methods, old systems have become but as memories, suggesting to us in their connection with a past that can never be reproduced, associations that are both pleasant and mournful to the soul. The old south with its peculiar institutions, its marked individualities is gone forever. New methods, new habits, new systems are daily asserting and establishing themselves among us, and it is to a comparison of the old and the new that I invite your attention to-day, for it is only from the record of our mistakes in the past that wisdom can ever be derived to lead us to success in the future. Great as are the changes that have occurred with us in every department—in none have they been so marked and complete as in our entire system of agriculture, and in no department was the necessity for a change more pressing—nay more vitally essential.

An examination into the methods and customs almost universally in vogue among the farmers of ante-bellum days show, that these were deserving of the name of system upon one score only, and that was systematic destruction, everything to tear down—nothing looking towards building up. With our forefathers the history of agriculture was the repetition of an oft told tale—the plow ever following fast upon the ax. Their system of agriculture looked only to immediate returns, not to ultimate results.

When this country with its untold resources was delivered into their hands a priceless heritage indeed was theirs. How have they accounted for the trust? After retaining its possession and use uninterruptedly for nearly a century, in what condition have they transferred it to us, their descendants? Is it improved, beautified—with its hill-sides laughing with fatness and its valleys teeming with accumulated fertility? Ask of the intelligent traveler who has just completed a journey through the cotton belt of the south, and what think you will be his answer? He will tell you of a land from the face of which the magnificent forests of oak, ash, hickory and pine, that once adorned the hills and beautified the valleys, have disappeared, leaving in their stead a ragged growth of old field pine, interspersed with patches of broom sedge and briars, and seamed and scarred with gullies of every conceivable shape and size.

He will tell you that the brooks and streamlets, once perennial, now upon the recurrence of every summer dry up and disappear, leaving the beds over which they were want to sing and sparkle, as deposits for mud and organic matter, rotting and festering under the rays of our semi-tropical sun—fruitful sources of miasm and disease. He will tell you that our rivers, once teeming with the finest fish, their waters pure and clear as those of the fountains from which they took their source, now roll on, dark, muddy repulsive—their waters laden with the elements of fertility, that every rain bears into their bosoms from our denuded and already exhausted soil, making of them fit abodes only for the scavengers of the sea, the mud cat and the gar. He will tell you that our country looks prematurely old and that there must be something radically wrong, in a system of agriculture that has already wrought such disastrous results, in a section peculiarly favored with advantages of soil and climate, and that promises to develop under more favorable auspices into the garden spot of the world. Do we not realize fully the force and effect of these statements? Under the old system before the war was not the truth brought home to us by the yearly hegira to the fresh and untried regions of the west, that annually deprived us of many of our most valuable and enterprising citizens, who, perceiving that their lands were failing, and the fresh or forest land in the older states having all been pre-empted and cleared, sold out and sought fresh fields and pastures new, rather than attempt to build up and restore their paternal acres.

But there is a limit to even this. The western lands then a terra incognita are now in their turn settled and in cultivation, and are in many sections, notably in Mississippi, as I learn from reliable authority, even with their wonderful natural fertility beginning to give warning by decreasing productiveness, that they cannot always stand the drain of our unnatural system. In every section of the south, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, the farmers are awakening to the fact that the system of our forefathers was ruinous to themselves and the prospects of their children. While they recognize and indorse the principle so grandly illustrated by thousands of their brethren during the dark days from '60 to '65, that it is rsght to die that our country may live; yet they have followed a policy at home that is slowly but surely draining from that country its heart-blood drop by drop; they have been allowing their country to die, and ading and abetting in that death, that they themselves may starve. At last they have become keenly alive to this great fact and every impulse of patriotism and self-interest prompts them to put a stop at once and forever to so unnatural and unfortunate a system. They admit that their lands are daily becoming poorer; they recognize the fact that this is an evil, and that the great question of the day in this country for all classes, the rich and the poor, the learned and the ignorant is, what is the source of this evil, and where is the remedy? It is a maxim of the law, based upon common sense and experience, that for every wrong there is a remedy, but before the remedy can be applied the cause from whence the evil springs must be definitely ascertained, for that once removed, the evil, which is but its visible manifestation, can no longer exist. In this case the cause is, I am satisfied, to be found in a system directly and necessarily resulting from the peculiar circumstances surrounding the southern planter of the olden time.

From the very nature of things the southern planter was foreordained to be an extensive farmer. With him everything was done on a magnificent scale. He was literally monarch of all he surveyed, with authority within the law as absolute as the autocrat of all the Russias. The possession of hundreds and thousands of slaves dependent upon him for food, care and protection, drove him to the utilization of their labor in the cultivation of large areas of land.

His business necessarily became so cumbersome and its demands for time and attention in all its branches so irksome that the management of its details (those all important items in scientific agriculture) was inevitably entrusted to agents, and on every southern plantation in the days of slavery the overseer, as the agent was called, became a standing institution, as essential to the regular working of the farm machinery as Cuffee himself. These overseers, without exception, were an uneducated class of men, energetic, with fair executive ability, but entirely devoid of those educational advantages, absolutely essential where improved methods, based upon an exact and scientific system are to be introduced and observed as the ground work for an advanced and intelligent system of husbandry. To them, as a rule, the supervision of the farm work, from seed time to harvest was intrusted, and the attention of the proprietor was divided between the general management of his finances—a search after recreation, in travel, at home and abroad, and an active interest in the success of his political party, and friends—for southern agriculture of the olden time proved a better school for statesmen than for farmers.

Under such a system diversified agriculture was out of the question for it requires a division of labor necessarily implying skill and training, and frequently demanding the use of improved implements and machinery, and above all, calling for the constant presence and intelligent direction of an educated brain, such as the average overseer could never be expected to possess. Southern agriculture, therefore, resolved itself largely into the cultivation of the two great crops of the country, corn and cotton, and it is to the constant, unvarying production of these, that we may trace the source of all our woes. Labor costing nothing, except the expense of feeding and clothing the laborer, the corn crop furnished the hog and hominy, the favorite food of the negro, and the cotton was left as the money crop, always easily and certainly convertible into cash. Under this system the last thing ever taken into consideration was the effect upon the soil, that planter was considered the most successful who could exhibit the greatest production to the hand or laborer, and not to the acre or given amount of land; and until the introduction of Peruvian guano a few years before the war the use of manure, except upon the garden, or the turnip patch, was an unknown factor in southern agriculture. As a natural result there has been a steady and rapid deterioration in the productiveness of our cultivated lands. Even with slave labor, agriculture in the older settled portions of the south, where the lands had been long and continuously in cultivation, was becoming unremunerative; and when after emancipation, our planters loath to leave the old rut, and wedded to old habits, undertook to hire their labor, and farm as before, the result was not slow in making itself known, by working out the universal bankruptcy of all who attempted it.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that in the older settled portions of the south the extensive system as formerly practiced must be abandoned, and in many sections a system of tenantry for a stated rent, or farming on shares, whereby the labor of the freedman is put against the use of this land, has been adopted; but this is only temporary, as the wear of the land is greater here under Cuffee's mode of culture when farming for himself, uninstructed, and neglected by the land owner, than when the same darkey worked it as a slave under the watchful eye of the overseer. There can be no permanency in any system of agriculture that fails to build up the soil, and keep it at least at a certain standard. This can only be accomplished with us by a change from extensive to intensive farming—by a reduction of our acreage and an increase of its productiveness. In other words, we must plant less land and make more on it. Just here lies the solution of our troubles. But methinks I note a suggestion in the form of a query shaping itself in the minds of more than one of my hearers: "I can easily plant less land, but how am I to make more on it? There's the rub," I tell you to feed your land and your land will feed you. The return in increased and sustained power for labor and service upon the part of the animal, that you secure from the food that you give your horse, is not more certain, immediate, and satisfactory, than will be the increased productiveness of your land in its yield of any given crop, in return for plant food furnished in quantity and quality suited to the requirements of that crop. You must feed your land, but you must not do so blindly but intelligently. Success may be attained once by accident, but permanent results are found only attendant upon a practice based upon correct theory. With many intelligent farmers the idea has been persistently maintained that in case of imperfect production the deficiency being in the soil, soil analysis should be resorted to as the most direct and economical means for acquiring that knowledge necessary to enable them to restore to the soil those elements in which it is lacking; and this theory which though specious, is incorrect and impractical, has really been a great stumbling block in the way of our proper agricultural advancement. Upon this point I desire to give you in full the opinion of George Ville of France, the man selected by Napoleon III. as the man in all France to take charge of the experimental farm of the empire at Vincennes. He says: "A priori—one would think that a chemical analysis which has been pushed so far in our day and whose methods have acquired at the same time so much delicacy and certainly, ought at least to give us a means of estimating with certainty the richness of the soil, and so guiding us in the choice of the manure best suited to its nature. There is none, however, and I defy the most skillful chemist to say in advance what will be the return from earth submitted to him, and what manure are most appropriate. A few words will explain the reason why chemistry is powerless to furnish us with these indications. Let us suppose a soil containing both quartz sand and feldspar sand among its mechanical elements. For vegetation these two sands are equivalent, although the first is from silica, and nothing but silica, while the second is a silicate based upon lime, potash and soda, besides containing phosphate of lime in feeble but very appreciable quantities. Here then are two bodies whose composition, in spite of similitude of exterior, have no analogy, and which however, are equivalent in an agricultural point of view, because the feldspar being insoluble in water its role in regard to vegetation descends to that of the quartz sand, that is to say to a simple mechanical element. But for the chemist there are no insoluble bodies. So he confounds in one whole the potash, lime and phosphate of lime that the feldspar sand contains—though they are of no use in vegetation, with the products of the same nature which we have ranged under the class of active assimilable elements. Thus is explained the insufficiency of the signs with which chemistry can furnish us.

You cannot, therefore, by analysis of your soil find your way to properly feed your land, because in a mixture of minerals the chemist is powerless to distinguish between those that are active in regard to plants and those that are inert. Let us, therefore, come to look upon our soil as being what it really is, only the vehicle for making our crops, furnished it is true by an all wise creator with a supply, greater or less in different soils, and different localities, of the different elements of fertility essential to plant growth; but a supply limited at best, and that must be constantly renewed as a drain is made upon it, to prevent final exhaustion and sterility. Having assumed this stand-point, does not our way become clear? Is is not evident that without a draft upon the natural supply or deposit in our bank, so to speak, the capital will not be disturbed? While on the other hand common sense and experience both tell us that, if continual drafts are made without any return, our deposit must sooner or later be entirely exhausted. Whence then comes the drain! Clearly from the crops. If then we are able to ascertain what it takes to make a given crop—what organic and inorganic elements, and in what proportions of each, and can further determine accurately in what form to restore these to the soil, whence they have been withdrawn, so as most economically and effectually to furnish them, as plant food—then the problem is solved; and we ought, in practice, to be able to build up and improve our lands, under a continued and unbroken cultivation. With our southern farmers much discredit has been thrown upon the chemical manures, which properly used are invaluable, by their improper or one-sided use, first as Peruvian guano, and latterly by what are known as commercial fertilizers. There are phosphatic ammoniated manures, and you will pardon me for quoting the opinion of an eminent scientist of Germany, Dr. Franz Guroberg, as touching the effect of their indiscriminate use. The Dr. says: "There is no doubt about the fact that the application of bone dust as well as other phosphates to the soil may and will produce large yields for several years, the soil, by reason of such application (mainly in connection with nitrogen) being stimulated to more vigorous action. The soil yields largely of the nourishment which in addition to phosphates, all plants necessarily require, but as no compensation is allowed for the absorption of the former, we but too often experience the result that where a soil receives only phosphate manuring for a length of time, it will become eventually, entirely unproductive. Phosphate manuring only restores to the soil the one, omitting the other nourishments needed for the active thriving of the plants, and as a consequence the soil and crops deteriorate in quantity and quality. One sided manurement will not produce satisfactory results for any length of time." The experience of our farmers in the use of these phosphatic ammoniated manures exactly supports the truth of the Doctor's assertion. When first introduced all who tried them were delighted and thought they had found a bonanza indeed. So long as the elements essential to plant growth that the fertilizer failed to furnish, and that therefore had to be forthcoming from the soil—held out, not a dissenting voice was raised as to their value, and the business of their manufacture and sale rapidly assumed gigantic proportions. But, after awhile, the farmers found that all at once, without any premonition, lands upon which fertilizers had been continuously used, began to show evident signs of exhaustion, and in the case of the cotton crop, rust, which is but the result of improper nutrition, or starvation, made its dreaded appearance. To meet the exigency many farmers doubled and quadrupled their application of fertilizers, but, to their astonishment with no visible improvement, and not understanding the cause of the sudden change, many of them believe that the acids in the chemicals had poisoned the land. In this they were mistaken. Most plants are very composite, the cotton plant peculiarly so, requiring nine different elements organic and inorganic, for its perfect production. Of these, commercial manures furnish only four, leaving the others to be supplied by the soil or atmosphere. The moment any one of these is exhausted at once the effect becomes apparent in a sickly condition of the plant and a marked reduction in production. This and not the presence of the acid is the cause of the trouble that has puzzled the brain of so many of our farmers. In proof of it take, as I have done, the cotton plant, have it submitted to analysis, ascertain its component parts and from these compound a manure that shall be a perfect food for the plant, apply enough to meet all the requirements of the crop, and I will guarantee that rust will disappear at once and never more make its appearance so long as the proper supply of perfect plant food is furnished upon this system. As an evidence of the wonderful increase in production directly resulting from the use of a perfect manure I will give the official figures, taken from the statistical reports of the French empire, giving the difference in yield between the natural land, the same land manured with lot manure, and again when fertilized with a perfect plant food:

From a field in Champagne, cultivated for the first time with an application of seventy-one thousand pounds manure to the acre, nineteen bushels of wheat were raised, while by the use of a complete fertilizer the return was raised to forty-seven bushels; from an acre of silicious earth in the department of the Aisne, with thirty-six thousand pounds of manure, 11½ bushels of wheat were obtained, with the perfect manure 40½ bushels, the same earth without manure producing 3 66 bushels; and in the department of the Drome on a pebbly hill broken up for the purpose the earth without manure yielded 4 33 bushels to the acre, with thirty-four thousand pounds of manure it gave 11 41 bushels, and with the complete fertilizer the return was 43.11 bushels.

Nearer home upon the scrubby pine lands of middle Georgia, I myself, by the use of a perfect cotton manure, have in four years raised the production of sixty acres of land from eight bales of cotton to seventy bales of cotton and five hundred bushels of oats, and the increased value of the land alone will more than pay for every dollar's worth of manure used upon it during the period, leaving the crops—the cost of working which under the intensive system was very small—almost clear profit, proving incontestably that the results from scientific agriculture in the old world are not more certain and satisfactory than with us on this side of the Atlantic, for correct principles are universal in their application and results.

I have asserted that in practice the old or extensive system has clearly demonstrated itself a failure, because it has rapidly impoverished our lands, and has thereby made agriculture unremunerative, driving from its pursuit those of our young men who have brains and energy and making of it only a dernier resort of those who have failed at everything else are pronounced fit to be only a farmer. On the other hand, I assert that the intensive system builds up our lands and offers to the young men of the country with limited means, but possessed of energy, education and industry, by far the most inviting field for enterprise and labor, opened up to the youth of this day and generation; a field in which they at once and at the same time may achieve their own ease and independence, and compel the assurance that the future of their country has opened out into a vista that grows broader and more beautiful as it reaches further and still further onward into the realms of the great unknown.

Let us consider these propositions and the proof given to establish their truth, for if true all must admit their vital importance.

The first is that our southern lands are becoming poorer under existing or extensive system. This no one will deny. The second is that the intensive system is able at once to meet and remove this evil—to stop at once the wear and tear and consequent exhaustion, and more than this, to rebuild and restore our worn and wasted lands so that they may once more feast our eyes with fields of golden grain, and gladden our hearts with granaries that groan under the accumulated burden.

Whence then, proceeds this wear and tear that causes the exhaustion? Its source is clearly not natural but artificial, for nature never tears down, she always builds up, and in recognition of this fact the farmer turns his land out to rest as he calls it, in order that nature may be allowed an opportunity to revive its failing powers.

The trouble comes, first, from a continual withdrawal from the soil of mineral or elementary matter by successive crops without any return until the natural supply, which in the case of mineral matter nature is powerless to reproduce, is exhausted, or so reduced as to furnish an insufficient supply of available material for plant food; and, second, from the loss mechanically caused by our tropical rains and burning summer sun and winds; in washing away the finer particles of our soil, and drying out the humus or organic matter from the soil, both of which losses are aggravated by our shallow system of culture, keeping the surface soil always loose and clear of the weeds and grass that nature strives to place as a carpet upon the surface to guard against loss by evaporation. Under the intensive system the drain upon the soil by the crops is at once removed, for that system pre supposes the supply in advance of an amount of food fully sufficient to the requirements of the crop, and this plentiful supply of plant food in itself produces a rapid and vigorous growth upon the part of the crop, say cotton, that causes it to quickly shade the ground, protecting it from the sun and winds, and thereby largely removing in part the second cause of trouble. The rapid growth of the plant also, under the complete system, which is wonderful, causes the earth to be quickly filled with a network of rootlets, holding it together and preventing washing, and a succession of crops, one following immediately upon the removal of the other gives quick and satisfactory dividends, and keeps a growing crop constantly upon the surface protecting it from loss by washing or evaporation. Under the intensive system, the rapidity of plant growth is almost incredible. Last year after raising a crop of oats, I planted the land on the ninth day of June in cotton. In August I pulled up a stalk of the cotton to exhibit in connection with my address before the Georgia state agricultural society. Just fifty-nine days after the seed were deposited in the ground, and it then measured 5 feet 3 inches in height, and had on it 126 bolls, blooms and squares. You can readily understand how a crop growing as rapidly as this would soon cover the land and protect it in every way. Four years ago I took a piece of sandy land, loose in texture and easily washed, lying upon a steep hillside, so steep, in fact that it is necessary to have the crops carried part of the way up the hill to the wagon at harvest. My object in selecting it was to see if by a continuous succession of crops it was not practicable to stop the washes, which were very numerous, and in some places more than two feet in depth, and bring the land into good condition.

I began by planting oats, followed at once by corn and peas; first filling the gullies with pine tops, and plowing over them. I fertilized each crop with a manure suited to its requirements, and kept the land continuously in cultivation, raising every year on it three crops, as above stated, and to-day its productiveness is increased four fold and the surface is smooth and unbroken, without any sign of a gully apparent. From these illustrations, drawn from my own experience, you can see that the intensive system is able to remove the sources from which spring the great evils that so sorely afflict our agricultural interests. The only other question left for consideration, and one with which I am frequently confronted, is: "Granted that it can do all this, does it pay?" "Is it not too expensive for general adoption?" "Is it within the means of the average southern farmer?" To answer these queries I will draw again upon my own experience and give you the figures covering my five years' experiment on sixty acres of land.

Five years ago I selected sixty acres of the poorest land in middle Georgia, five acres being red clay, twenty-five sandy surface with clay subsoil near the surface, and about one-half or thirty being sandy piney woods land without any clay within several feet of the surface. I cultivated this car-fully the first year without manure, and made on it eight bales of cotton. The second year I applied 500 pounds of compost per acre, consisting of six bushels cotton seed, six bushels stable and lot manure, and one hundred and forty pounds chemical, costing two dollars per acre, making the cost of manure used on the sixty acres $190. The crop was twelve bales cotton, averaging 470 pounds and bringing $47 per bale—giving four bales of cotton increase, or in money $188, and leaving a profit on its use, after paying for the manure, of $68, or about 60 per cent. The third year I doubled the manure, using one thousand pounds per acre, costing on the sixty acres, in the aggregate, $240, and the crop nearly doubled, rising to 23 bales and giving an increase of 15 bales, worth $675, with a profit from the use of the manure of $435, or nearly two hundred per cent on the money invested in manure. The fourth year I doubled the application again, with an aggregate cost of $480, and this time the crop was a little overdoubled, being for this year 47 bales; the increase over the first year being 39 bales, worth $7,755 leaving a profit of 1,275 dollars, or nearly 300 per cent on the investment. The fifth of last year I again doubled the manure, using 4,000 pounds to the acre, costing altogether $960, and the crop harvested was 70 bales cotton and 500 bushels oats; five acres of the land having been planted first in oats and afterwards in cotton, with a yield of 500 bushels oats and 7½ bales of cotton. Putting the oats at 60 cents per bushel, the money value of this crop was $5,450, leaving a profit on investment in manure of $2,490, or a per centage of profit of nearly 260 per cent.

You will observe that the percentage of profit was not quite so great this year as last, but the return in money was greater as there was twice as much invested, but the profit in the use of the manure in increased production represents only one branch of the profit. While I was increasing my crops and receiving heavy dividends, I was building up my land. When I began, two hundred dollars would have been a large price for the sixty acres, to-day I could sell it for fifty dollars an acre; so that twenty eight hundred dollars has been made by the increase in value of the land, but the manure used during the time only cost in the aggregate $1,800, so the enhanced value in the land pays for the manure and leaves a thousand dollars as profit. Again, to make 70 bales of cotton and 500 bushels of oats with the average production of Georgia or Alabama lands, will require at least 250 acres of land, and it will take at least eight mules and labor in proportion to cultivate it. I cultivated my crop with two mules, thus saving the investment of nine hundred dollars in that most undesirable of all property, a mule, when run by cuffee as a freeman, saving the labor of a six-mule farm and the feed of six mules; really, under the intensive system, I cultivate my sixty acres of land with less labor than a crop of sixty acres required under the old system. I plant late, and all good farmers know that means less work, and my crop grows so rapidly that it, as it were, works itself and I soon have to lay it by, while under the bumble-bee cotton system, it is a hard fight all the year between the cotton and the grass, and the farmer is kept constantly digging to save his crop.

Again, I am able to employ and secure the best and most effective labor. There are two ways of controlling men, one by the hope of reward, and the other by fear of punishment. I have found that by holding out inducement to my laborers of extra wages in the event that a certain fixed product is obtained, that the quality and efficiency of their work is greatly improved. Again, they take a pride in the crop, and are as careful and constant in their efforts to secure a maximum result as I myself.

If then the intensive system is so preferable to the old or extensive—why, you will ask, is its adoption not more universal? Remember that Rome was not built in a day. It takes time to revolutionize the habits of thought and action into which a people have crystalized by the practice of three generations. But I note in the eagerness for thorough practical information as to the new system that every day is becoming more extended and more earnest among our people, a golden bow of promise spanning the horizon that overhangs the destinies of the new south. And I predict here to-day that we have already entered upon an era of success and prosperity, such as has never yet been recorded for any people in the annals of history.

To us nature has proffered her choicest blessings in boundless profusion. The sky that smiles upon the vine-clad hills of Scio's rocky isle, is not more blue than are our southern skies—the winds that caress the waves upon the bosom of the dreamy Ægean are not more balmy than are southern zephys. Our rivers as they rush foaming over their rocky beds on their ceaseless journey to the sounding sea offer to us a power of nature's own creation, needing only the intelligent control and direction of educated man, to drive the machinery of industries as yet unnumbered and untold. Our mountains hold stored away within their rugged bosoms a wealth of varied minerals, equal in supply to the demand of the united world of ages yet unborn. All that is needed for the development of these wonderous interests is educated brain, for truly is educated, skilled thought in the brain of labor the alchemy of modern industry—turning all that it touches into gold. Our neglect as a people in the past of the advantages that nature has lavished upon us has been almost criminal—let us be careful to make for ourselves such a record in the future as shall serve as an expiation for that past. With the whole world paying tribute to South Carolina as eager purchasers of her phosphate rock, we have sat quietly by and allowed European manufacturers to come under our very noses, transport the rock across the ocean, manufacture it and ship it back to us as their most available and profitable market. Ah! but you say, we could not help it; we did not have the material here from which to make the sulphuric acid necessary to render the rock soluble and available. My friends, nature never does anything by halves and never makes a mistake. The scientists will tell you that iron ore is never found in working quantities without the presence of coal, laid away in the great storehouse of nature in close proximity, for without the coal the iron ore could never be reduced.

So nature never manufactured in her wonderful laboratory the phosphate beds without a provision near at hand of a material ready at the proper time to be utilized by man in the preparation of that phosphate rock for the salvation of our worn and wasted lands. We have that material. The mountains both of Georgia and Alabama abound in pyrites ore of the finest quality, exactly suited for the production of sulphuric acid, that product of which Leibig, the great agricultural chemist, said: "Show me the amount of sulphuric acid that a nation produces and I will tell you what is its advancement in the scale of civilization."

The American manufacturers have heretofore ignored pyrites in the manufacture of acid phosphate using Sicily sulphur, a volcanic product, brought at heavy expense across the ocean, as the base from which to procure their acid.

The English manufacturers, however, the largest and most successful manufacturers in the world, of acid phosphate, utilize pyrites, obtained from Spain, in the manufacture of their sulphuric acid. They ship the pyrites from Spain to England—buy the Carolina rock at Port Royal and Charleston, grind it fine, acidulate it with acid made from pyrites and ship the same phosphate back across the Atlantic to Charleston and other ports, and undersell the Charleston manufacturers, who mine the phosphate rock at the doors of their factories. Indeed the manufacturers who use Sicily sulphur have confessed their inability to cope with English manufacturers, using pyrites, by demanding recently in congress, that a tariff of three dollars a ton be imposed upon English acid phosphate for the protection of American industry.

This being true, what can we do in Georgia and Alabama, with the pyrites standing out in ledges from our mountains, the phosphate rock within easy reach, and the consumer waiting at the door of our factory to take the goods as soon as made? And yet Georgia and Alabama consumed last year 233,000 tons of chemical manures, and manufactured less than thirty thousand, sending without their borders—the money which should have been kept at home—for two hundred thousand tons of fertilizers.

How can we ever expect the prosperity and power, as a people, to which our natural advantages entitle us, while we supinely pursue such a policy as this? As manufacturers of standard chemicals, we not only should supply all home demand, but control the markets of the world, and as the Greek in Sparta's palmiest days was wont in pride to say "the mountains look upon Marathon and Marathon looks upon the sea," so as manufacturers our watchword should be borne upon the winds to the four quarters of the globe, "the mountains look upon Charleston and Charleston looks upon the sea."

In conclusion, young gentlemen, I desire to offer for your consideration a few remarks springing naturally out of your surroundings and suggested by their connection to the subject upon which I now address you. Within a few brief months many of you will leave these academic halls, and launch out into your chosen pursuit in life. After the lapse of but a few short years the older generation will have passed away and into your hands will be confided every interest of your native state.

You will be called upon to represent and protect those interests at home and abroad, in public life in your legislative and congressional halls and in the walk of private life, in your chosen profession, whether the law, medicine, as manufacturer, or at last but by no means least, as a farmer. In each of these is opened to you a wide field for exercise and usefulness, and a question which each of you has no doubt often propounded to himself is: which of these callings or professions shall I adopt and which of them holds forth to me the promise of the greatest measure of success and happiness? Just at this time while many of you, I know, are discussing in your minds this very question, let me enter a plea with you in behalf of that interest upon whose success and welfare the prosperity and happiness of all classes are directly dependent. Shall I say what interest that is? There is but one class of society upon the success of which all others are dependent for their prosperity, and that is the farmers.

The doctors may suffer, and everybody else is the better off for it—for they thrive on our ailments—the lawyers may starve, and peace reign in Warsaw, for they fatten on our quarrels—but as fares the farmer so fares the state. Into whatever calling you enter you bring to its pursuit the invaluable assistance of a trained, educated brain, and in behalf of the agriculture of the south, I call upon you to come to their aid and give them the benefit of your training and culture.

All the learned professions are crowded to overflowing. We need no more professional men. The great crying necessity of this country is intelligent, educated agriculturists.

Your native state has wisely opened up here within these academic halls an opportunity for you, by embracing which you may educate and prepare yourself peculiarly as a farmer. Seize upon the opportunity; make scientific, intelligent agriculture your study and delight, and my word for it, you will never regret your choice, for it will bring you fame and wealth, and what is better than either, contentment. Do not be satisfied to be a mere tiller of the soil; study, originate, make your agriculture what it is—a scientific profession.

Above all study nature, commune with her from early morn till dewy eve. Strive to learn her laws and follow them, for in so doing lies the secret of success in any department of life's labor, whether in science, the arts or agriculture. Search ever after the truth—not that truth which justifies you or your pet theories to yourself, but seek truth for truth's sake and when you have found it follow its lead. Nature is always true, and if you can find out what nature wants you will never make a mistake. Nature's laws like nature's God are fixed, eternal, unchangeable, and the success of that man is assured, who conforms accurately to their requirements.

If any of you can but ascertain the natural laws applicable to and controlling any branch of agriculture and then by following them carefully and conscientiously can succeed in building a system that will cause two blades of grass, two stalks of grain, two ears of corn, or two bolls of cotton to spring and grow where but one grew before, then indeed is your mission on earth not a fruitless one, though men may fail to erect in your honor monuments of marble or of bronze, and though none may attempt to perpetuate your memory embalmed in glowing canvas, or carved upon the chiseled stone—you will leave an impress behind you that time cannot efface, and that will last long after the bronze or marble shall have crumbled into dust. The good that you have done will not die with you—it will live on—it will but broaden and deepen with the growth of time and its influence will only cease to be exerted for the benefit of suffering humanity—when time itself shall have lapsed into eternity.

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No Gongs, No Banners.—"A Summer Idyl" From a Providence Merchant.

MR. GEORGE H. DAVIS, a fruit dealer at 297 Westminster Street, bears his grateful testimony to the unequalled excellence of the production of one of our most skilful Providence Pharmacists. Mr. Davis says, "Last spring I was very greatly troubled with severe inflammation of the kidneys, and it became so bad that at times I urinated blood, and my sufferings were intense. My condition was so painful that for a while I was scarcely able to attend to business, and the severe pains would come so suddenly and severely that I would be obliged to leave a customer whom I might happen to be waiting upon. During a part of the time I was unable to walk, and scarcely knew what to do or which way to look for relief. At this time a friend recommended Hunt's Remedy. I took two bottles of it, and it took right hold of my disease and cured me very speedily, and I have experienced no trouble with my kidneys since.

"Furthermore, Hunt's Remedy has strengthened me very much, and since I began to use it I have been able to attend to business, and am all right now. I heartily recommend it to all. What it has done for me it will do for you who are afflicted."

Suffered for Twenty Years.

HON. JOSHUA TUTHILL, of East Saginaw, Mich., says, "Count me among the enthusiastic friends of Hunt's Remedy. It has proven in my case all you claim for it. Having suffered for about twenty years with severe disease of the kidneys (which our local physicians pronounced Bright's Disease), I made a journey East to consult the eminent DR. HAVEN, of Hamilton, New York, of whose fame in this specialty I had heard much. DR. HAVEN examined me carefully and simply said, 'Go and get a bottle of Hunt's Remedy and take according to directions.' After having travelled so far for treatment, it struck me as rather funny to be directed to take a medicine which I might have bought within a stone's throw of my own door; but I was in the doctor's hands, and of course I followed his advice, and right glad was I that I did so, for before I had taken Hunt's Remedy half a dozen times I found immense benefit from it, and by continuing the use of it for a limited time I recovered from my trouble entirely, and am to-day, I think, one of the most rugged of rugged Michiganders. The world is indebted to you, sir, for the promulgation of such a medicine, and I hope you may not go without your reward."

Southern Sanitarium.

THIS INSTITUTION, FORMELY KNOWN AS the ATLANTA HEALTH INSTITUTE "WATER CURE," is universally acknowledged to be the most complete and thoroughly rational and scientific establishment for the treatment of the sick in the southern states. The following are a few of the many remedial agencies employed in addition the usual approved remedies: The celebr MOLIERE-THERMO ELECRTIC BATH, IMPROVED TURKISH, FULL ELECTRIC, RUSSIAN, MAN, ELECTRO-VAPOR, and some twenty different kinds of

WATER BATHS.

SWEDISH MOVEMENT by machinery, and manual operation by trained manipulators, Massage treatment, etc., etc.
Special attention given to the treatment of DISEASES peculiar to INVALID LADIES; also DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT and LUNGS. Chronic diseases of both sexes have been readily and permanently cured at this institution. Address

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McDonough street, Atlanta

MEXICAN HAMMOCKS!

WHITE AND COLORED.

Standard weight and size, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Imported by

WINTHROP CUNNINGHAM & SONS,

45 & 47 S. Front St., Philadelphia.

THE UNIVERSITY.

A BRILLIANT OPENING FOR THE COMMENCEMENT.

Discussion Elicited by the Financial Statement—The Expenses One Thousand Dollars Greater Than the Receipts—The Branch Colleges Probably to be Lopped Off—The Close.

Special to The Constitution.

ATHENS Ga., July 1 Considerable discussion has been evoked amo he trustees by the report of Mr. W. W. Thomas. irman of the finance committee, showing the e board spent over one thousand dollars abo he receipts last year; that the income would b diminished by one thousand dollars this year; th twenty-five hundred dollars was absolutely nec ary for repairs. The report recommended that e board reduce the appropria tion to branch coll s to one thousand dollars each except Dahlonega ich shall have two thousand, and that they be fied that the board does not expect to be able continue even this. The report was a lucid exp ion of the affairs of the university, showing th tal receipts to be thirty thousand two hundred a fifty-nine dollars, while the expenses ran to ty-one thousand three hundred and forty-seve leaving a deficit of one thousand and eighty ght dollars. Of the expenses nineteen usand four hundred dollars went to salaries, eight thousand six hundred the branch colleges, and the balance to repars, pri g, servants, insurance, and incidental. The ling seems to be general that the board has u ertaken too much in attempting to carry four anch colleges, and that the time has come whe ther they must be cut off in part, or in whole, the university itself fatally crippled. The branc olleges have not proved to be good feeders to he university, only fourteen students having c e from them, excepting Dalonega since the ere started, and over fifty thousand dollars h ing been spent on them. The general opinion that the board will withdraw four or five thousan dollars from the branch colleges and use it on the university proper.

WITHDRAWAL OF TRUSTEES.

Gove or Smith and Mr Y. L. G. Harris have resigned eir places as trustees.

Eigh applications have been filed for the town of Mo oe for the Charles McDonald Brown fund. It is p bable that no election will be had for the twelv months for the professor of agriculture, but that chair of practical agriculture will be establishe

THE PROMISE OF THE WEEK.

Th week promises to be a gay one. The weather is d lightful, and the Athens homes, famous for ele nt hospitality, are thrown open to visitors. Th festivities were opened with the usual recept o by Professor and Mrs. H. C White to the grad ing class. The charming hostess was assisted by M. H. W. Grady, of Atlanta and a trio of lovely a d accomplished young ladies, the Misses Wilkins, o Waynesboro, and Miss Coates, of Baltimore. ore than six hundred invitations had been issued d the spacious parlors and grounds vere filled with a brilliant and distinguished assemblage that recalled the best days of the University. A handsomer reception in all its phases was never seen in the state. It stands as the feature of what promises to be an unusually brilliant commencement. The crowd is enlarged by every train, and promises by Monday to be up to the highest standard in quantity and quality.

THE CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

The class day exercises of the university of Georgia this afternoon on the campus were very interesting, and a large crowd attended. The following was the programme: Music by the Pioneer band, led by Mr. Alfred Wurm, of Atlanta; class oration by Mr. J. P. Brooke, of Woodstock, Ga.; historian—Mr. J. W. Bennett, Quitman, Ga.; poet—Mr. J. T. Lofton, Lexington; prophet—Mr J. F. Hunnicutt, Turin, Ga.; placing the settee in front of the class tree; depositing mementoes in the drawer; singing class song, smoking the pipe, and benediction by class chaplain, Rev. W. M. Coile. The programme was a very novel and entertaining one, and the occasion will ever serve as a remembrance of the brilliant members of class of eighty-three.

Senator Brown arrived this evening.

EXCITED COLORED PEOPLE.

The Marshal of Athens Shoots a Fugitive—Colored Indignation.

Special to The Constitution.

ATHENS, GA., July 14.—This morning a negro, giving his name as Henry Jackson, from Madison county, offered for sale in the streets a fine ox at a price so low as to cause a suspicion among the police. He was arrested, and on being taken to the calaboose, jerked loose from the officer and ran, closely pursued by him and others. After eluding them for some time, he ran down in the rear of Dr. Lyndon's place, where he was overtaken by Chief of Police Oliver, who had secured a horse. The negro defied Chief Oliver to arrest him, telling him that he would kill him if he attempted to do so, but he, being a fearless officer, and in the discharge of his duty, approached him, when the negro hurled two rocks at his head, barely missing him. Chief Oliver, seeing his life in danger, shot at the negro twice, when he immediately turned and ran going about one hundred yards, when he sunk to the ground. On being examined it was discovered that the two shots had taken effect—one in the breast, the other through his arm. Dr Carlton was promptly summoned and gave the wounded man every attention. The wounds are of a serious nature, though not fatal. It was afterwards ascertained that the negro was a dangerous character and that his name was Andrew Matthews. The excitement over the matter was intense for a while, but since quieted. A meeting of the colored people of the place was held in the town hall this afternoon to take some steps in regard to the shooting of the negro by the Chief of Police Oliver this morning. A committee was appointed to wait on the wounded man, and it was also decided to take out a warrant of arrest for the chief.

CENTRAL RAILROAD EARNINGS.

Suicide of A. Wurzburger—Melon Shipments—Base Ball.

Special to The Constitution.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 14.—The report of the estimated earnings and expenditures of the Central railroad for June, 1883, as compared with June 1882, is as follows: 1882—Earnings, $128,754 09 expenditures, $125,594.64; loss $23,940.55. 1883—Earings $150,500, expenditures $156,804.22; loss $6,404.22. Excess of loss of 1882 over 1883, $17,435,33.

A young Hebrew, A. Wurzburger, by name, from Galveston, Texas, committed suicide this morning at the Pulaski house by taking morphine. In his room was found an unfinished letter as follows: "Dear father: I am still here in Savannah though not feeling quite well. How is business with you? Do you expect to take a trip to New York this season?" The letter was dated 13th. The coroner held an inquest and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

In the game of baseball yesterday, between Oglethorpes and Forest City, the former won by a score of 11 to 9.

The City of Augusta carried to New York to-day 66,920 melons, a shipment unparalleled in the business. The city of Macon, for Philadelphia, carried 36,134 watermelons.

Arrived steamship Chattahoochee, from New York, and M. Lawrence, from Baltimore.

J. L. Warren, John Flannery, John Nisbet, C. R. Woods, H. H. Gilmer, J. K. Garnett, C. A. Shearson are delegates for Savannah cotton exchange to the National cotton exchange, which meets at Old Point Comfort on the 18th.

MACON MATTERS.

Cars Jumping the Track—Personal Matters in the City.

Special to The Constitution.

MACON, July 14.—Four box cars of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad jumped the track this morning in the lower part of the city. Not much damage done. The cause of the jumping the track is unknown. The cars were loaded with watermelons.

The superior court adjourned to-day till the fourth Monday in October, having transacted much business. Many cases go to the supreme court. Judge Simmons leaves this morning for Athens. He will summer at Tate springs, T nn. He may also visit Saratoga. The county court will possibly hold a session Monday and Tuesday. Judge Holt has been visiting Cumberland. Judge Richard Clark, of Atlanta, is visiting Macon to-day where he has many friends. Attorney Daly leaves Monday for Iowa, where he has a law case involving several thousand dollars. Attorney General Clifford Anderson, of Macon, has been engaged by Mr. Markham in his suit against Mr. Huff. Representatives Lofton and Bartlett are spending Saturday home. The thermometer was ninety-five to-day. The city is very hot, but quite healthy. Trains leave Macon filled with passengers going to watering places. Ice is very scarce in Macon.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Development of Schools in Richmond County—The Augusta and Elberton Road.

Special to the Constitution.

AUGUSTA, Ga., July 14.—The county board of education at its quarterly meeting to-day decided to erect better and more school buildings in the city and county, and appointed a committee charged with the duty of presenting to the legislature an act authorizing the board of education, of Richmond county, to issue bonds not exceeding $50,000, the proceeds to be used in the purchase of sites and the erection school buildings.

V. Richards, dry goods merchant whose suspension was announced some time ago has effected arrangements with his creditors and resumed business.

The Augusta, Elberton and Chicago railroad is being graded under the direction of the officers of the road, and is not let out by contract. The work is progressing satisfactorily and promises to cost less than was anticipated.

FREE BRIDGES.

Rome Getting Ready to Abolish the Tollkeepers—A Criminal's Sentence.

Special to The Constitution.

ROME, GA., July 14.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held to-day, and a company known as the Oostanaula Bridge company was formed. A resolution that a double track iron bridge, with side walls, be built as soon as the work could be done, was unanimously passed, and a committee to select a location was appointed. It was stated in the meeting that the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad was considering a proposition to join the citizens in purchasing the East Rome bridge over the Etowah. So it's now settled that we are to have free bridges.

The jury trying the case against Sumpter Berthea, of Talladega, the school teacher who killed John Vandiver last spring, brought in a verdict of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

A WESTERN STORM.

Which Does Immense Damage in Half a Dozen States.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, July 14.—McPaul Plum, Hollow Percival and Hamburg, on the Kansas Central road, in Fremont county, was visited by a frightful cyclone yesterday.

OMAHA, July 14.—Dispatches from Louisville Cass county, report the most severe hail storm ever experienced in that locality occurred yesterday forenoon. The ground was white with hail. Small grain is scattered, corn stripped, and much of the glass in town is shattered.

BISMARCK, Dakota, July 14.—All day yesterday the barometer continued to fall until about six o'clock, when the heaviest wind storm ever known in this region began and lasted about an hour and a half. The wind at one time reached the velocity of sixty miles an hour. Lumber piles were blown down. A few houses in course of erection were demolished. The wind storm was followed by a shower which swelled into a rain at a point within twelve miles of Bismarck, and tending eastward. A dispatch from Dickinson says one or two fronts were blown in by the storm, and that the shops being built at that point by the Northern Pacific railroad company were damaged slightly. The prediction was made at the United States signal office that the storm would be very severe in the east.

LARNED, Kas., July 14.—Particulars of the tornado on the Pawnee river are arriving. Row's and Butler's mills were blown away, and Fitzgerald's sheep sheds are gone. The large stones killed young calves and lambs. Corn is cut so that it will not hide a jack rabbit. The hill northwest of Brown Grove looks as black as if it had been burned. The large hailstones cut the grass as if it was ploughed, and the heavy rain following washed it away. The extent of the damage is unknown.

READING, Pa., July 14.—Last night's storm was the heaviest known for years in this section. Fences were levelled, trees uprooted and stripped of fruit, and many fields washed out. In the lower part of the country the storm was accompanied by hail.

TRENTON, Mo., July 14.—A severe storm passed over this town yesterday. The Presbyterian church, the public schoo. and other buildings were badly damaged. The destruction in the vicinity is estimated at from $20,000 to $30,000.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The restoration of telegraphic communication, which was badly broken last night, reveals the fact that the storm, part of which swept over this city, was general in character, and traversed not only a large part of Missouri but covered various sections of Kansas, Iowa and Illinois. The velocity of the wind in this city was fifty miles per hour, and came apparently from nearly all directions, but mainly from the north and northwest. No serious individual losses was sustained, but a great number of minor ones were disclosed in the way of damage to roofs, and gable ends of houses, chimneys, shutters, signs, fences, trees, shrubbery etc., the whole of which will aggregate many thousands of dollars. Some slight injuries to persons are reported but nobody is seriously hurt. East St. Louis suffered in a similar manner and a train of fifteen cars moving on the Belt road on the river front were blown from the track, and most of them badly wrecked.

STORMING THE BASTILE.

French Enthusiasm Over the Overthrow of the Old Regime.

PARIS, July 14.—Extensive preparations were made for the celebration to-day, the national fete day. A heavy gale prevailed last night, which, to a great extent, destroyed the decorations throughout the city. The unveiling in the place Chateau d'Eau of the great statue of the republic, which was one of the chief features of the day's festivities, took place this morning, with appropriate ceremonies. The prefect of the Seine in an address, pointing to the statue, in the right hand of which is an olive branch as the emblem of peace, said: The republic holds in her hand an olive branch showing that the period of violence is passed, and that universal suffrage has replaced revolution. France, he said is unwilling to impose her own will upon other nations, but wishes to live at home free and respected. The president of the municipality also spoke He said he should have been happy had an act of clemency marked the ceremony. This remark referred to the refusal of the government to grant amnesty to the anarchists.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—The French population of this city to-day celebrated the anniversary of the fall of the bastile, a French national holiday, by the firing of salutes, the display of flags throughout the city, the erection of a triumphal arch on Canal street, which was richly embellished and decorated by a grand festival at West End for the benefit of the charity hospital. There were also tournaments, music, balls and fireworks. Many places of business were closed this afternoon in honor of the occasion.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The French national festival commemorating the capture and destruction of the bastile was celebrated to-day by the French residents of the city. Delegates representing all the French associations met early this morning, and with Gardes LaFayette marched under the command of M. Berget, formerly general of the commune at Paris, to the office of M. Albert Lefaivre, French consul general. They were accompanied by a band and carried with them the French and American flags There felicitous speeches were made, and M. Lefaivre expressed his gratification at seeing the union of the French and American national banners, adding that the name of LaFayette would always be a pledge to the close friendship between the two nations. A formal reception was held and the societies went to an uptown park, where the day was celebrated with games, dancing and an address by the consul general of France.

DE LESSEP'S CANAL.

The English Government Endeavoring to Get Better Terms from Him.

LONDON, July 14.—At a meeting of the ship owners held at New Castle to-day, resolutions condemning the government's agreement with M. de Lesseps were passed. The standard says the government is sounding M. de Lesseps as to whether any modification of the agreement in regard to the Suez canal is possible. It is not believed, says the Standard, that M. de Lesseps will agree to its being materially modified. The son of M. deLesseps was hastily summoned to Paris yesterday He will return to London in a few days. It seems certain that the house of commons will reject the scheme, at least thirty liberals will oppose it, and several others will abstain from voting on it. The Irish members will join the conservatives in opposition to it. M. Fontaine, secretary of the Suez canal company, in an interview, confirms the remarks made by M. deLesseps, that he (deLesseps) was indifferent as to whether England accepted the agreement relative to the second Suez canal. He declared that speculators were opposed to the agreement and were interested in their own schemes. He said no English canal was possible, because M. de Lesseps had obtained a complete concession, to interfere with which would be robbery. M. de Lesseps, he said, was determined to carry out his programme with or without English help. If such help was refused the British ship owners would suffer, for the tolls would be higher. At a meeting of the merchants and ship owners at Birmingham to-day, resolutions were passed condemning the agreement between the government and M. de Lesseps.

THE BOOKS STOLEN.

A Sensation in Nashville—The Books Stolen from the Treasury.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—A great sensation was caused here yesterday by the discovery that Thursday night some one stole from the state treasurer's office the bank ledger containing the accounts with depositors from May, 1877, to January, 1883. The book was kept for M. T. Polk, now on trial here, by Captain J. C. Fleming, and contains the entries relied on by the prosecution to convict Polk. Its disappearance is greatly commented on. A reward of $250 is offered for the return of the book or the detection of the person who stole it. No doubt is entertained that the facts necessary for a conviction can be secured without the book.

Sunday Schools in Paulding.

Special to The Constitution.

DALLAS, July 14.—We are to have a Sunday school celebration here on Wednesday, the 18th of this month.

THE CLINGAN MURDER.

The Two Murderers Arrested—The Hunt for Criminals.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 14.—News has just been received that one of the murderers of Clingan, at Polk City, has been killed at Elkhorn Grove, Shelby county, and that the other murderer is so closely pressed that he cannot escape. The man killed confessed he killed Clingan and also Mayor Stubbs one year ago. The other man has been captured and is in charge of Sheriff Littleton, of Polk county. The murder was most mysterious. The murderers, two in number, were seen but a moment as they stood at the door of the postoffice. The shot was fired from the door, the murderer standing just without. Mr. Clingan stood about half-way back, just within the counter, which is divided by a passageway. D. C. Hanger, who clerks in Mr. Clingan's store, was several feet from the door, and had just removed the cash box for the purpose of taking out the money. His dodging behind the counter was probably all that saved his life. There is no evidence that the assassins were intent on robbery. They made no effort to secure any money, but, on the contrary, precipitately fled when the shot was fired. Clingan must have noticed their revolvers as they spoke, for he drew his weapon, but before he could raise it he fell lifeless behind the counter. Nothing but a groan escaped his lips. The alarm was instantly sounded, but the night was dark and though the footsteps of the retreating villians could be heard several blocks away, they were not seen after getting twenty steps away from the store. They ran in a northwestern direction.

WATCHING THE NEWS.

Indians Who Would Not Surrender Until They Knew What Was Ahead of Them.

WILCOX, A. T., July 14.—From Mr. Linderman, who arrived from San Barnadino, it is learned that 75 or 80 hostile Chiricahuas at that place are awaiting to surrender. They are waiting for an escort to the reservation, Captain Rafferty, with a troop of cavalry, left Fort Bowie on Thursday to bring them in. Linderman says the Indians are well supplied with arms, ammunition, horses, mules and cattle. They are well posted in regard to the movements of the American authorities, and would not consent to surrender till Crook had been given charge of reservation affairs.

The Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—In reply to an inquiry, the president of the board of health to-day stated that there has not been a single case of yellow fever in this city the present season. The board of health and the marine hospital service are in perfect accord. He further stated, that if any case of fever occurs it will be promptly reported.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The surgeon-general of the marine hospital service has been informed that the bark Salome sailed from Galveston, Texas, yesterday for Hampton Roads with all well on board. This vessel has been infected with the yellow fever. Information was also received that no cases of yellow fever appeared in Brownsville, Texas, or Matamoras, Mexico, since the last report

HAVANA, July 14.—The number of deaths in this city during the past week from yellow fever is 55.

The Impending Strike.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Officers of the Western Union Telegraph company say they know nothing about the impending strike mentioned in the newspapers, and that they have received no demand from operators for an increase of pay or a decrease of hours. It is understood that operators have not been conciliated by the new schedule issued by the company. Thursday night a meeting of the operators was held that lasted until daylight, and another meeting was held last night. It is believed that 48 hours notice will be given the company before the strike is resorted to.

Papal Relations With England.

ROME, July 14.—An article written with the consent of the pope, which has appeared in the Rassegna, reviews the Irish question with the object of showing that the policy of the vatican has been consistent throughout the present pontificate and for a period long anterior thereto. The article is an emphatic reassertion of the principles contained in the recent letter of the pope to the Irish bishop. Cardinal Howard has left here for England. It is said his mission is to ascertain the tendency of the views of the English government in regard to founding diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican.

The Cotton Worm.

Special to the Constitution.

COLUMBUS, July 14.—Dispatches from Jackson county, Fla., report the appearance of cotton worms in countless numbers in the neighborhood of Greenwood. They are stripping the cotton as they go. Orders were received here to-day for a thousand pounds of worm poison.

The hearing of a motion for a new trial in the Ben Mitchell case, set for to-day, is postponed to next Friday.

Judge Crawford's condition continues favorab l.

A Frightful Death.

Special to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA TENN., July 14.—Yesterday evening while William Webb, a young man living at Shellmound near this city, was squirrel hunting he accidentally dropped a bottle of shot, and in attempting to pick it up his gun was discharged. The shot took effect in his right side. The whole region of the side was torn up, laying open the cavity, breaking several ribs, exposing the lungs, from which he died this morning.

Cowhided by an Outraged Mother.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 14.—Mrs. Grace Courtland, of Chicago, known in New York as "the Witch of Wall street," last night cowhided Wm. C. Jones, of this city, whom she accuses of having seduced her daughter Maggie Jones, who is twenty-five years of age He was struck across the face, neck and shoulders, and severely hurt. The assault occurred at the corner of Wisconsin street and Broadway, the most public point in the city. Mrs. Courtland was accompanied by her daughter.

The Polk Jury.

NASHVILLE, July, 14.—The twelfth juror in the Polk trial was secured this morning, and the jury is now complete. The attorneys for the defense moved to quash the indictment on which it was held, that the first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh counts did not conform to the requirements of the constitution in that no specific facts were given, hence there were no facts before the grand jury on to properly base indictment. Judge Allen said he would take up the case again on Monday

Two Marriages.

Special to The Constitution.

EUFAULA, Ala., July 14.—Miss Retta Thornton, daughter of the late Dr. Thornton, and Mr. T. G. Berry, were married Wednesday evening. Yesterday afternoon Miss Eugenia Berry, sister of the above mentioned groom, and Mr. Eugene C. Martin were married.

Captain R. F. Kolb has begun to ship watermelons from his hundred and fifty acre patch.

Criminal Carelessness.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 14.—Telegraph Operator Welch, whose negligence caused the recent collision on the New York and New England road, at Plainville, by which several persons were killed, has been captured and is now under arrest at Southington, Conn. He has been held in $25,000 bond for trial for criminal carelessness.

Prize Fight in New York.

NEW YORK, July 14.—A prize fight occurred at Fort Hamilton this morning, between Henry Streets, of New York, and Morris Murphy, of Long Island, two feather weights. Seven hard rounds were fought, when Streets was declared victor. The fight was with hard gloves for a purse of $200.

Death of Mr. Lane.

Special to The Constitution.

MONTICELLO, Ga., July 14.—Mr. Walter L. Lane, of this place, died to-day at 12 o'clock. He has been connected with the large dry goods house of Mr. N. B. White. Mr. Lane's mother and aunt have both died sine the 25th of April last.

Medals Awarded.

Special to the Constitution.

MADISON, July 14.—The medals for the highest scholarship in the Male high school were awarded to Richard A. Towns and John E. Mann.

The marriage of Judge H. Walter Baldwin, of this city, to Miss Alma Tharpe, of Houston county, is announced.

War Preparations in Prussia.

BERLIN July 14.—General Bousart Von Scheellendorf minister of war, has been inspecting the fortresses on the eastern frontier, and has drawn up a report advocating an extension of the strategic railways in East Prussia on a large scale.

Convicted of Wife Murder.

Special to the Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, July 14.—A special from Fayetteville, states that Mike Dolan, the wife murderer, was to-day convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary.

STEPHENS MEMORIAL.

THE LEGISLATURE DEVOTES A DAY TO SERVICES

On the Life and Charity of the Dead Statesman—Interesting Exercises in Both Houses—Beautiful Addresses and High Tributes by the Members of the House and Senate.

The senate met at nine o'clock, President Boynton presiding. At the conclusion of the reading of the journal the president announced that the special order, the Stephens' memorial ceremonies was the business before the senate.

Senator Hoyt, of the Thirty-fifth, arose and submitted the report of the special committee on that subject, which Secretary Cabaniss read as follows:

The committee appointed to prepare a memorial of the late governor beg leave to make the following report:

The Great Reaper has been in our midst. His resistless onslaught respects neither age nor sex, good nor bad, rich nor poor, high nor low. Neither hovel nor palace, place, position nor power are beyond the reach of his remorseless grasp. He has just cut down one matchless genius Benjamin Harvey Hill and now he has laid his cy hand upon one upon whom Georgia has so recently placed her highest critic crown. Alexander Hamilton Stephens, our great governor, will come in and go out before us no more forever. His earthly pilgrimage is ended and he has gone

"To join the innumerable caravan which waves
To that mysterous realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death."

In preparing a tribute to his memory we are at a loss where to begin, and where to end. His career was so remarkable, his public services so wonderful and many sided hat we can only refer to them. But his life is such an open book that only this is necessary.

Born, reared and educated on the soil of Georgia, he entered public life in 1836 as a member of the legislature, and from that time to the end of his life, a period of nearly half a century, he was almost without interruption in the service of the state and country.

Whether as a member of the legislature, a member of the congress of the United States, or of the confederate states, a member of numerous conventions, or in the exacted position of vice-president of the southern confederacy, he displayed abilities which placed him in the front rank of statesmen and made him the acknowledged peer of any of that splendid galaxy of great southern statesmen whose towering intellects and matchless powers controlled the political affairs of the union in the golden time before the war.

The distinguished characteristics of Mr. Stephens as a statesman were his love of liberty and his hatred of oppression. While he had the most tender compassion for the infirmaties of our common humanity he loved justice ardently and hated iniquity, oppressirn and wrong, and denounced the oppressor with honest indignation. Mr. Stephens possessed more versasility of talent than any other statesman of our day. Few men achieve success in more than one line of intellectual pursuits, but he was an exception to the general rule. He was not only a great lawyer, orator and statesman, but he reached a very high eminence as a writer and historian. His mind was wonderfully equipped for mental work.

The integrity of Mr. Stephens was incorruptible and unapproachable. Passing during his long public career through many periods of corruption in high places his record is without stain.

It has been said of William Pitt, the younger, one of the great commoners of England, that the best eulogy that could be pronounced upon him was that he lived and died a poor man." We are proud to say as much of our great commoner. Like Pitt, too, Mr Stephens never married. His country was wife and children to him, and with oriental devotion he worshipped at her shrine.

But, after all, the peculiar feature of Mr. Stephens's character, and that which will endear him to his people forever, was his boundless benevolence and charity. When we consider that his mortal frame was so wasted, worn and withered by disease that for about half of his life he lived an almost living death it would seem incredible that he should do so much for others were it not that there are thousands who can testify to his good deeds. His ear was ever open to hear and his heart to feel for and his hand to relieve the wail of widowed love and the bitter tear of orphanage. His very heart strings seemed to have been bound around every species of humanity. Especially was he generous to young men thirsting for an education and struggling with poverty. He seems to have had before him all the time the example of the grand central figure and exempler of all time the divine Nazarene who went about doing good.

But the end has come. He is gone as we believe to a country where his spirit freed from the muddy vesture of decay can amid the unimaginable splendor of an eternal light reap the reward of his good deeds forever.

Ours is the precious legacy of the life of so good and so great a man who gave his life and his life's work, and his latest prayer for us and our children.

Patriot, philanthropist, benefactor, historian, and orator fare thee well. Georgia thy good old mother who gave thee birth, mournfully receives thy dust back again into her sad bosom. She will guard well the sacred spot where all that is mortal of thee reposes for no son of hers ever shed such luster on her name.

Resolved, That in the death of Alexander Hamilton Stephens, the late governor of this state, we recognize the loss of one of the truest, best and wisest sons of Georgia, whose genius has added undying glory to her name, and for whom our people cherish an unbounded love and devotion.

Resolved, That in his death the whole country has lost one of its most useful and brilliant statesman, and humanity an exempler of benevolence and charity worthy of immitation, whose name will go down to posterity with ever increasing luster as the ages pass away.

That the indomitable will of this great and good man in conquering adverse fortune over every obstacle of poverty and ill health and devoting his life with its brilliant success for the good of others and the welfare of the country stands out as one of the rare instances of the kind in history and should be treasured as an example and held up for imitation by all the sons and daughters of the country for all future time.

Resolved, That a page of the journal be set aside in which shall be inserted the date of his birth and the date of his death.

Resolved, That as a token of respect the senate do now adjourn until Monday morning next.

There was a good attendance of spectators in th gallery by the time the reading of the resolutions was concluded. Senator Hoyt then arose and said:

Mr. President: In presenting the report of the committee appointed to prepare a memorial of the late governor, I beg leave to say a few words.

So much has been said by the press, and by distinguished men, who were contemporary and intimate with the late governor, that I am greatly embarrassed in attempting to add my humble tribute to his memory. It has been my good fortune to hear quite a number of Mr. Stephens's speeches on the hustings. His success in carrying his crowd with him was marvelous. He owed it, I think, to two facts. First, his earnestness. He always convinced those who heard him that he was in earnest. Secondly, his power of putting himself in accord with his audience, and of placing his audience in full sympathy with himself.

He once spoke to a large crowd in Tennessee. They had never heard him before, and they were so struck with these features of his oratory that they called him the "inspired apostle" It reminded them of what they had read and heard of the earnest preaching of the Apostle Paul. Indeed, his early and thorough religious training made him very familiar with Scriptural language, and in his speeches he drew largely from this familiar though rich and exhaustless storehouse.

Never will I forget the rapt attention with which he was listened to in this city when he delivered his chaste, polished and finished eulogy on Daniel Webster soon after Mr. Webster's death. The very tones of his voice are ringing in my ears yet, as he described the closing hours of Mr. Webster's life, and compared them to the "mezzo tint hues of the setting sun.' These were the very words he used. I thought of them on the day of the funeral, although more than thirty years had passed since they were uttered. As Dr. Miller says, no one who once heard that voice could ever forget it. It is a pity this eulogy was not preserved.

I was present, with most of you, at his inauguration, last November. My first thought in looking at his attenuated form, in his historic roller chair, was, what a marvelous triumph of mind over matter! Here is a weak, worn, wasted and withered form, almost as helpless as an infant, into whose feeble hands is to be placed the destinies, to a great extent, of over a million and a half of people. Then I was reminded of the scene in the drama of "Richelieu," when King Louis says, "One moment makes a startling cure, Lord Cardinal." Richelieu replies, "Ay, sire, for in one moment there did pass into this withered frame, the might of France."

In one moment there did pass into the "withered frame" before me, the might of Georgia. But I propose to speak only of one feature of Mr. Stephens's character, and that is his benevolence and charity.

Mr. Stephens was a firm believer in the Christian religion; but he believed also that regarding Christian civilization merely as a system of morals it had for its founda i n stones the two great principles of benevolence and charity. That in no other system, ancient or modern, but the Christian and its autotype, the Hebraic, not excepting the boasted ones of Greece and Rome, could there be found provisions or asylums for the poor and needy, widows and orphans, deaf and dumb, the blind, the insane, or other benevolent and charitable institutions for the relief of the sons and daughters of suffering humanity. That it was his duty to follow the example of the Divine Founder of our most holy religion, who "went about doing good." That the purest source of happiness known to man is derived from doing good to others, and that just in proportion as a man does good to others will he be happy or unhappy. He wanted to make the world glad that he had lived. He believed that kindness was the key to the human heart, and "spanned with divine sympathy the gulf that divides the fallen from the pure." He once said of himself: "The secret of my success in life is revenge reversed—that is, to rise superior to the neglect or contumely of mankind, by trying to do them good instead of harm, a determination to war even against fate, to meet the world in all its forces, to master evil with good, and to leave no foe standing in the rear."

And most nobly did he live up to these principles. In public life, he advocated such measures as would promote the good of the people. Witness his advocacy of the building of the State railroad, or his assistance of Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, as spoken of by General Toombs, on the day of the funeral.

Allow me to speak of an incident. An artist cousin of mine, who was an intimate friend of Professor Morse, having been among his last pupils in the art of painting, paid me a visit, a short time before Professor Morse's death. Mr. Stephens happened to be here, at the same time, and, at my kinsman's request, I called with him on Mr. Stephens. This was in 1873, I think. I heard my cousin tell Mr Stephens that Professor Morse had specially requested him to call on him (Mr. Stephens), and give him a renewed expression of gratitude for his many kindnesses. My kinsman further told him that he had often heard Professor Morse say that but for Mr. Stephens's aid in getting from congress the $30,000 appropriation in 1843 to start his telegraph, he never would have got the appropriation, and would have abandoned the telegraph.

I never saw those bright eyes kindle with more pleasure than on hearing this.

Such incidents show the kindness of his heart as well as his far-seeing sagacity

As to his private benefactions, it is said that more than one hundred young men owe their education to him. Thousands of the poor and suffering can testify to his warm heart and open hand. I had the pleasure of being in Savannah and hearing his last great speech. The all-pervading idea of it was benevolence and charity. He showed us that the original conception of the scheme of Oglethorpe and his friends was to plant a colony, for the benefit of the poor and needy. That the trustees were prohibited from owning any of the lands, or making money in any way, out of their position, that they could not grant more than 400 acres of land to any one person, and that even in the small matter of a seal for the colony, the motto upon it was "Non sibi sed aliis." "We work for others, not ourselves" That ever since, it had been the policy of Georgia to give away her lands. "Land for the landless," had been her motto. He showed, too that the religious element was an important one with the colonists. This legacy of benevolence, charity and religion, bequeathed to us by our fathers. I think we can truthfully claim, has continued to be the fundamental motive power of our people. The best evidence of this is in the class of men Georgia has ever delighted to honor. Take for example, the three men who were the first judges of our supreme court, Lumpkin, Nesbet and Warner. Run your mind over the long list of governors, senatrs, congressmen, judges and other officials, who have adorned the pages of Georgir's history; where will you find such a roll of names of men so distinguished for their benevlence, charity and religion, as well as for their purity of morals and integrity of character? Mr. Stephens stands pre-eminent on this roll.

I, for one, think the state should erect a monument to him, and inscribe upon it the simple words "Non sibi, sedaliis;" thereby indicating his resemblance to her first great governor, as well as his own self-sacrificing devotion to the state and her people. But whether she does or not his fame is interwoven with the very tapestry of the people's hearts.

Sir Christopher Wren, the great architect, who lived about 200 years ago, and did more to beautify and adorn London than any other man, built the grand cathedral of St. Paul's as a finishing monument to his genius and skill. When he died he was buried in its crypt, surrounded by all the beautiful work he had done while living; and the black marble slab that marks his tomb has the simple inscription, "Si monumentum requisis, circumspice."

"If you think he should have a monument, look around you."

So with Mr. Stephens. Though his grave should be unmarbled, his own works are his cenotaph, and their lingering echoes through the lofty vaults of Georgia's blue sky will whisper everywhere, "Si monumentum requisis circumspice."

But this loved son of Georgia—full of years and full of honors—has gone to solve the problem propounded by the old patriarch, "If a man die, shall he live again?"

Has he gone down into what Shakespeare strangely calls death, "The blind cave of eternal night? Or has he plunged into the black and voiceless ocean of modern materialism, where death is nothing more than an eternal sleep? No! a thousand times, no! To believe it, makes life the most miserable of phantasms. We believe that his barque, guided by the Great Pilot, in whom he has put his trust, has passed like an electric flash across the shadowy sea that divides time from eternity, and glided into a sun-lit haven of light and joy and life everlasting, where his first words would be that grandest, sublimest and most triumphant anthem ever sung since the morning stars sang together:

Death is swallowed up in victory!
O, death! where is thy sting?
O, grave where is thy victory?

The closest attention was paid to Senator Hoyt's remarks. When he had concluded Senator Lamar arose and spoke as follows:

Mr. President: In rising to speak a few sincere words of tribute to Alexander Hamilton Stephens, feel painfully the inability of language to justly portray this phenomenal Georgian. In claiming him as a Georgian I do not mean to dwarf him to our own state. He was larger in his Titanic proportions of character and fame than any commonwealth. He was more than a national man. He was a representative type of our humanity in its loftiest scale of Christian civilization. And the fact justifies our natural pride that this rounded and complete man was a Georgian, while it sanctifies our great sorrow that we have lost him.

He, sir, who endeavors to voice the calamity of such a death must do the difficult task of embodying the lesson of the noble life it crowned. It is only in slow contemplation and study that the beauties of such a life are evolved. Perhaps no truer and yet more comprehensive eulogy will be uttered than these simple, strong words that fell from the convulsed lips of the lifetime friend of his career, and the companion of his fame:

"His whole life was spent in the practice of virtue, the pursuit of truth, seeking the good of mankind."

Ah! Mr. President, the man who can call such an utterance as this, upon his bier, as he lies ready for the grave, amid mourning mill ons who bow to its truth, has won glorious title to the brightest immortality of earth. What rare gifts; what toilful years of goodness; what transcendant genius, what a glowing, and useful achievement; what overshadowing superiority of fiber and deed, are exemplified in such a life, such an individuality, such a fame. In my humble judgment the greatest Georgian of this proud commonwealth, passed away when Alexander Stephens died, and the genius of history, in the spirit of philosophical truth, will so record.

Senator Lamar's speech was delivered in a most graceful and impressive manner and was listened to with marked attention,

Following him Senator Jones paid a beautiful tribute to Mr. Stephens. He said:

That man was born to universal empire, the subject of these exercises became acquainted at an early age. While hardly ponderous enough physically, to ruffle with a tread the sand upon the water's shore, yet he was mighty enough in the great world of mind, to leave everlasting traces of his genius upon every page of our country's history for the last half century. He came forth a giant in intellect, from the loins of our own commonwealth, without family prestige, or the shouting of heralds, and from the walks of ordinary respectability, from whence are selected nearly all the instruments with which to confound the mighty. He realized early in life that it was worth living a life well, to feel and know in the midst of it, that at the end the antagonisms and bitternesses engendered by it, are like vapors that vanish away, while the good liveth on to cheer the pilgrim that followeth after.

Alexander H. Stephens had antagonists to the day of his death, but they to-day move with us, with uncovered heads, "bearing their sandals."

The claims of official distinction do not alone call for this tribute, for he was as great without official rank as with it, and being governor of Georgia did not add "one cubit to his statue."

He borrowed no strength nor honors from official place, but by his indomitable will power and assiduous labors during years of physical weakness and suffering, he wrought out a power and achieved a distinction that were his own, and in the just judgment of men, when called to official station, the place received more from him than it gave in return.

His attention to every duty reminded one of the Japanese fable: "When the night moth sends those moths enamored of her to bring her fire till they fall victims to the flames."

His life was devoted to his country, and in its service he had long since passed the red of the morning and enjoyed the reclining shades of the evening so late as for the night to gather him unto its folds.

What ceaseless activity had marked every hour of that life, and he had been spared to us until his death did not come upon us like a tropical sunset, instantaneous, involving us in darkness, but nevertheless cast upon us a deluge of grief and regret.

He was a man of large heart and expansive culture in all the wide domain of the arts and sciences.

As a citizen, as a legislator, both state and national, jurist, historian, chief magistrate of our state, and Christian gentleman, he was equal perhaps, to the greatest and best, in any single role named, but in all, as a whole, he was without a peer.

True greatness like his, fatigues and baffles effort at analysis. The strength and beauty of the parts are lost in the oneness, the completeness of the whole. You could say of Napoleon that he was a great captain, the brilliancy of the man for war was in such striking contrast to the blackness of his social and domestic nature. But greatness in its true acceptation presents but few or no such contrasts as these—the man is rounded symmetrical.

Such eminence of life and character Mr. Stephens had attained, and it was his chief delight to reach down from such hights and assist others, and with him the lowlier the readier he was. More men had a personal interest in him, I dare say, than any other citizen of our state.

To say of Mr. Stephens that he had no ambition for place, no desire for public preferment, would be to say of him, what can be said of but few who fill these places, but this much can be said, he rested his claims upon an open and bold advocacy of truth; the triumph and supremacy of political principles and the maintenance of those inherent rights of the citizen that are above and beyond written constitutions, and never did his people reject him for another, by the popular vote.*

*There is a true line between the politician and the statesman, and on the latter side Mr. Stephens belonged.

He understood things in their foundations and saw into their bearings upon the future. Many of you heard him during that historic contest of 1860. You may take that speech you heard then, and place beside it the history of the five years following, and you can change leaf for leaf without doing violence to truth.

He was a prophet among men, a man of convictions and purpose.

His convictions might be wrong, but his purposes never wholly selfish.

But he has gone from us, and we testify of him to-day to those who shall follow after us in the solemn service of this hour.

What can add to the tribute of the man, or the eloquence of his life and character, since his life long friends and compatriots have already wet this page of Georgia's history with the tear of poignant grief? Buried in our soil, away from the proud gaze of the multitude, decade upon decade will have passed away before another will be fashioned like unto him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Jones' remarks the resolutions were adopted and the senate adjourned.

The House.

The house met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The day was set apart for the memorial exercises in honor of Mr. Stephens, and no regular business whatever was transacted.

Mr. Harris, of Bibb, chairman of the joint committee on the part of the house, presented the memorial resolutions which were read. In moving the adoption of the resolutions Mr. Harris said:

In offering the memorial resolutions I desire to supplement the same with a few words on my own behalf.

Great men are necessary to preserve the equilibrium of society. Were all exactly equal in mental and physical endowment, there would be more jealousy, and chicanery, and resort would doubtless be had in many more cases, to underhand practices in order to compass what open effort and honest rivalry could never do. It is ordained, therefore, that some minds should be greater than others. There are noted inequalities here as there are in the world of nature. The cloud capped mountain bathes its summit in eternal light, while the hillock at its base, hides in its shadow. God, in governing the world, deals with leaders. In the theocracy, the model government, these leaders were selected for their prominence in wisdom, military prowess, a piety. As a reward for their personal success, they judged Israel.

How few in the world reach prominence! A small book of about 150 pages will contain all their names and a short sketch of their lives. Think of the millions, and multiplied millions of the race, who have lived and died and gone into unknown graves! What small encouragement to the millions who live—the toiling, anxious seekers after a name, who dream of a future bright with triumph and starry with achievements that cannot fade. Of the sixty men who wrote the Bible, a good portion are unknown—showing that even the writer and revealer of eternal truth may be forgotten. Truths live longer than their discoverers.

It was said by a great writer that a man could always become famous if he could live to the age of seventy. Efforts to conquer a name, lasting through three score and ten years, ought to succeed. There are two generations to experiment upon, and if the first generation proves unappreciative, the next one will be disposed to treat with favor the man who surviving a generation of neglect, continues the struggle for prominence into another!

We are all laudatores temporis acti. The mind gives to antiquity an unconscious reverence.

Mr. Stephens devoloped in a civilization which taxed the energies and tried as with fire the talents of the aspirant for fame and honors at the hands of the people. Two great political parties, nearly equally divided, met and contended for the mastery of the government, all along through his early manhood and even down toward the golden autumn of his life.

Men of brains were in demand. No sham article could long survive the severe tests to which the fortunes of the times hourly exposed it. The aspirant's ambition, indeed, led the way, but the necessities of the party determined the time and fixed the measure of encourag ment and success. There were giants in those days, and the forensic arena was the constant scene of gladiatorial conflicts, the fame of which has survived even to thes days. That grand trio, whose fame this house designs to honor, and whose memorials will follow in sad and close succession, often met each other in fierce debate upon the hustings and in the halls of justice. In the mighty grapple over men and principles, none stood higher, no voice thrilled with deeper pathos and burning eloquence, than that of Alex H. Stephens. There are no circumstances now so calculated to develop the talent and energy of the politician. The abrasion of intellects, the championship of friends, the incentives to effort in the emergencies of the canvass, the war upon principles, the arraignment of errors and weaknesses, the charge and counter-charge, spiced with invective and rich with repartee, the wit to cover a weak point, and the eloquence to assail a stronghold—all these were lost and discarded when the fortunes of a single party became the ultimate aim of every lover of truth and good government in our midst.

There were four elements in the character of Mr. Stephens, out of which he fashioned his greatness:

1. He was self-made.
2. He was self-reliant.
3. He was self-defending.
4. He was self forgetting.

He combined personal honesty with brains, energy and ambition.

In the maintenance of his opinions he was as firm as a rock. Opposition, however formidable, did not daunt him for an instant. It only seemed to bring out the latent energies of his nature. There was no shrinking from the consequences of a position when once taken. In the world's front, with shut teeth and face of steel he maintained his positions, when convinced of their truth, neither awed by the frowns of power nor seduced by the offers of place.

This fact made his people love him. They knew where he could be found. A Bourbon in his devotion to the principles of the fathers, he treated with ineffable scorn the doctrine that the necessities of the moment should control the conduct and determine the course of the party or the individual. His courage was as dauntless as that of the Roman leader in the camp of the Barbarian. No danger appalled him. Death frowning in his face, with grizzly horror, moved no fibre of his soul with trembling, but he spurned the threats of the monster from him, and with the alternation of disgrace and weakness, bade him strike.

His firmness in the advocacy of his principles was never more strikingly illustrated than in the course which he took concerning what is known as the Greeley movement in 1872. At the time of the inauguration of this movement there was no more popular man in Georgia than Mr. Stephens. The people regarded him with something like adoration. His judgment had been approved by the course of events since the war. His great history, an apology for the course taken by the south, grounded on immutable facts, had given him a place in the southern heart second to that of no one in our country. Just at this period the democratic party made the new departure, and anxius to silence the aspersions of the northern fanatics, and to show its conservatism, placed in nomination as its standard-bearer for the presidency a man who had long been hostile to its principles, and whose greatest, if not his only, claim to its gratitude was his willingness to forget the past and unite for a common future. Mr. Stephens had opposed Mr Greeley throughout his whole political career, and he refused to follow the lead of the party to the support of one who had been its life long enemy.

Though the folly of the course which put Mr. Greeley in nomination has been abundantly demonstrated, and few can now be found who regard it in any other light than a party blunder, yet at the time the party thought differently, and because Mr. Stephens refused to give in his allegiance to the new doctrine of expediency, he was denounced as an enemy, and his judgment ridiculed and aspersed. But the heroic old statesman did not surrender without a struggle. Purchasing a daily newspaper in this city, with fiery pen and unflagging zeal he sought to divert the party from the line of policy marked out by its leaders. It is said the experience cost him over $23,000 One recognizes the sublimity of his devotion to his principles, when looking back now on these trying days. Not once did he flinch as he saw his fortune drained from him day by day in an effort to call back his people. We gave him credit for honesty in those times, however much we condemned his judgment.

The unpopularity which momentarily resulted from his course, is not peculiar. All men of note have had eclipses—times when the public countenance darkened toward them and the unthinking masses assailed their motives. It is the fate of genius to suffer misconstruction. Such tribute greatness pays to folly. What grandeur of soul is that in the spectacle of a strong man covered with defeat, and overcome with the magnitude of the opposition, who can yet, in the consciousness of right and justice, calmly turn from the scene of failure and the moment of defeat to the great future, confident that when the sober thoughts have come back; when the reason that fled in the face of passion, shall have returned, his people will see the correctness of his positions, approve the judgment they now condemn, and return to their allegiance with the remorse of love. So it was with the great senators lately deceased; so it will be with every one who essays to teach and ennoble his race. Mr. Stephens waited and wrought, and the whirligig of time brought round its revenges.

The charity of Mr. Stephens was universal. All humanity was comprehended by it. It fulfilled the Bible requisition, one hand knew not what its fellow did. He gave away more than half his income. Besides his ear was always open to the story of suffering and his hand ready to relieve.

The education in colleges of the state, of more than 100 young men was a work whose value can be

stimated only in the balances which weigh nations and peoples together.

Even their names were unspoken.

It is related to Michael Angelo, the great sculptor, that he wore in the front of his cap, while he fashioned his immortal masterpieces, a lighted taper, lest the shadow of himself should be thrown upon his work.

There is no grander charity than that, which leaves no thought of self to stain the azure of its fair escutcheon. No tawdry tinsel in the golden warp of such benevolence.

As an illustration of the disinterestedness of Mr. Stephens's kindness, I have heard the wife of a distinguished jurist in our state, relate an occurrence which happened under her own observation Near Fort Valley in this state, just before the war, a negro man was run over and seriously injured by the train on which Mr. Stephens was a passenger. When the accident occurred a number of gentlemen gathered round the injured man, probably influenced by curiosity, and began to inquire concerning the particulars, without offering aid. Mr. Stephens, coming out from the car, immediately went to the poor fellow, raised his head, took out his own pocket handkerchief and wiped the blood and damp from his brow, and aided in ministering to his comfort. There were no votes to gain by this proceeding.

It was only obedience to the dictates of a pure and godlike humanity. Said the good lady who witnessed it:

"No man after this could persuade me that Mr. Stephens has not a kind heart, whatever else they may deny him."

There was one peculiarity about his friendships or attachments that I wish to notice. When Mr. Stephens came to entertain a genuine friendship for another he was as true and loyal to that friendship as the vestal virgin to the altar flame. Absence had no effect upon his attachments. The censure and condemnation of the absent only aroused his nature to defend. He would suffer no evil thing to lodge in his heart toward one he loved. Only the confessed unworthiness of the object of regard could change his feelings.

Hence his life presents innumerable instances of the strongest friendships in our country's history. With Governor Johnston he was like a much loved elder brother. Shall I mention too, that instance of friendship more notable than that of Cicero and Atticus, that survived the changes of nearly half a century, that never varied while the hot jealousies of political parties divided the people, that shone out with unabated lustre from the smoke of contending armies, or the glare and glamour of forensic warfare, the friendship of two great men, each residing in the same state and the same district, each dependent on the people for the gratification of personal ambition, each capable of holding the highest office in a free nation's gift. I mean, of course, the friendship of Stephens and Toombs. What a rebuke does the history of such attachment present to those who quarrel over the few loaves and fishes of to-day! How great was the contrast between the two. Toombs, fiery, impetuous, impatient of all restraints Stephens, cool, wary and deliberate—one the complement of the other—and yet each willing at any time to lay his personal ambition down upon the altar of his friendship for the other.

Their loves for each other passed the love of woman. I remember hearing Mr. Stephens speak of the pleasure he had received from a long letter from General Toombs just before starting on his canvass for governor. He called it a real love letter and declared that it had renewed his youth and brought back the old times to his mind again.

Lately, in this hall, when we heard the survivor, with quivering lips and moistened eyes, speak in the sublimity of pathos and tenderness his farewell words over the corpse of his friend, we knew how truly it was that the hearts of these great men had long ago melted into one.

The constancy of Mr. Stephens's attachment explains his somewhat singular regard for General Grant. While waiting for advices from Mr. Lincoln, just previous to the Hampton Roads conference, Mr. Stephens remained at the headquarters of General Grant. While occupying this position General Grant met and treated him like an equal, and the two men—one the vice president of a sorely oppressed and afflicted people, the other the triumphant general of a proud and conquering army—walked with each other, arm-in-arm, along the banks of the river, exchanging personal confidences and opening their hearts to each other. General Grant never forgot the friendship thus formed, and it is certain Mr. Stephens never did. Though divided politically as wide as the antipodes yet the regard felt for each other survived all the glory and shame of the later years of our country's history. The achievements of Mr. Stephens belong to the history of the nation. In the galaxy of the great his name has long appeared, and the record of his life has no stain left on the grand pages which tell the story of his sufferings and his triumphs.

I heard an old citizen once describe Mr. Stephens's first appearance in public life. Having only recently come to Georgia, that gentleman had decided to settle here. He had traveled much over the north, seen many of the legislatures of the states, and naturally had some curiosity to see the representative body in the state he had determined to adopt. He therefore went to Milledgeville, where the legislature was then in session. The state of Maine had but lately refused to deliver, upon the requisition of the governor of Georgia, two negroes stolen from the citizens of Savannah by some roving Maine robbers, and carried to that state. A fierce controversy arose, and the public indignation in Georgia eventuated in a bill introduced in the legislature to forbid all intercourse between the state of Georgia and the state of Maine. This was the matter under consideration when the gentleman reached Milledgeville. Several persons had spoken, men whose names are now household words with us, some in opposition, some in favor of the bill. There seemed to be nearly an equal division of sentiment, but at this moment he noticed a small, pale-faced fellow, whom he took to be a boy, rise up from his seat under and near the edge of the gallery and commence in a sharp, squeaking voice to state his views "Why, sonny," he said to himself, "you have mistaken your place; they'll put you out of here." But not so. Higher and higher, louder and louder grew the tones of the seeming boy, as he warmed with his subject. Gray haired members began to bend over towards him; the more enthusiastic gathered round him, as he told in burning words fiery with indignation and startling as the scream of the tempest, of the insult put on his native state by the governor of Maine, of the shameless violation of the constitution and the total disregard of the demands of the federal compact, in the refusal to surrender the property of our citizens. Never speech thrilled like that, and when he took his seat amid the plaudits of the spectators and his fellow members, the passage of the bill was known to be a forgone conclusion.

So was his success assured. By such sudden leap he also went to the front in congress—and from thence to his death, his head rose above his fellows, like the summit of a lofty mountain which bathes itself in twilight while the world around is dark.

I wish I had time to describe his last campaign You all remember the circumstances under which that campaign was begun. How the party was threatened with dissention, and the gravest fears were entertained for its safety. And how by the speeches he delivered at Atlanta and Macon he called back the wandering, healed the divisions and approved the wisdom of the convention that made him the candidate of the party.

In those scenes the grand old politician spoke with all his native vigor undiminished—the statesman hoary with age and laureled with a life of triumph. Forty years of honest political life spoke through his lips.

I know well how the struggle of those days affected him, and I am glad that he lived to witness the unanimity with which his people indorsed him, and the triumphant demand which they made on him to wear the highest honors of this native state. I cannot now speak of the results of his administration. I have heard that there was crowded into these four months of the executive term an amount of business and labor that might have filled as many years with just propriety. All the departments of the government were watched and guarded and all classes received his attention. Even the blind will invoke blessings upon him for sight and aid and the languishing victim of the law's severity thank him for a pardon that broke his long worn fetters

His death was like his life had prophesied. In the midst of labor—with the robes of office upon him, with the pen that tempered the rigor of the law in his hand, and the thoughts of mercy in his heart, the light of his great life went out forever! The pomp and pageantry of the ceremonial that attended his burial, fit for the funeral of a king, with the thousands that followed to the place of sepulchre, bear testimony to the truth that a grateful people loved him and a grateful state will mourn his loss.

How shall his memory be kept by us?

On the banks of the Rhine stands a marble pantheon, built by the government, in which are placed the statues of the great men who have contributed to the growth, glory and triumph of the German nation. Inside its walls are more than 800 statues, covering the dead of ten centuries. As the lover of the Fatherland passes through the long corridors and avenues, he sees the images of his country's benefactors looking down from costly pedestals set in graven niches in the walls. But all is cold and uninviting. Everywhere is the semblance of death. The marble gives back no response to the heart throbs of the living. It reminds of the graveyard; and the images are tombstones as if with the mists of ages and the damps of the sepulchre upon them. No tear drop stain the marble floors, no thanksgiving wells up from any visitor's heart as he looks upon the nation's cold memorials. The chiseled marble and polished granite only chill the heart and damp the spirits.

Ah! my friends, marble alone cannot do honor to the memory of our dead. Cold stones cannot weep. Tears are not crystalized into cenotaphs and costly halls. Not such alone shall be the monument that tells the story of this patriot statesman's life. The great Nazarene honored a tomb after a life of charity. Yet his human heart wished to be remembered, and cried out in the near approach to death with the burden of the prayer. Eighteen hundred years have only brightened his glory, and his name challenges the love of millions to-day. His life, his human life—I speak only of that—was given for others.

In the application of the same principle, human fame may take to itself the feeble image of such an immortality! For man appears likest to God, when laboring for his fellowman.

With the one hundred monuments of flesh left by Mr. Stephens, with the countless living witnesses of his benefactions, with the record of his good deeds woven into his country's history, and brightening his own career, his memory will suffer no risk of decay; and if his name shall receive its merited prominence in the history of human philanthropy, and shall enter into the faith and become the inspiration of thousands else to deeds of like charity and love, then indeed will the "laurels of peaceful triumph and imperishable glory encircle her brow," when the wreath of the Cæsars shall only be remembered as the badge of crime.

Mr. Brooks of Floyd, said:

Mr. Speaker: As representatives of the people, it would scarcely seem necessary to take any action upon the resolutions, for the people of this state, sir, have already risen up "almost as one man" to do honor to the memory of their illustrious patriot who breathed his last in the executive mansion on the 4th of March. Through the press, through their public gatherings and assemblages in every district, they have given such deep expressions of their feelings as needs no supplement from this body. Here in the hall the people coming from every section of the commonwealth, with bowed heads, assembled around the bier of Alexander Stephens, and followed it to the tomb; with silent tread they passed along these aisles to obtain the last look at the face of him whom they had so long honored and trusted, and from that rostrum, their noblest orators, speaking for them, pictured their profound sorrow and declaimed upon the virtues, the long and useful life of him, whom we meet to honor and to mourn to-day. From the stand, sir, where you now sit, the feeling expressions of Crawford and Gordon and others, the deep and impressive oratory of Miller, the united voices of those chaste and classic scholars, Jones of Richmond, and Jackson of Chatham. These, mingled with the sobbing eloquence of Toombs, have all given such expression to the sorrow of the populace as was never before witnessed upon the death of any public man in the history of the state. The moral sublimity of these actions of the people themselves surpasses by far any manifestation that may emanate from, or any tribute, however graceful, that may be offered by their representatives. These scenes, per se, furnish a splendid theme for the orator and the poet, and will, no doubt, supply a glowing and interesting page for the future historian.

Fellow-members, the deceased governor has been "embalmed in the tears of his countrymen," The people have spread their garlands upon his tomb, the voice of their mourning has been heard throughout the continent, and the story of their bereavement has been told among the nations of the earth.

Not so especially then as representatives of the people, but as a part of the government of the state—a branch of that government of which he was the head, the chief officer—is it peculiarly becoming in us to give some public expression to those feelings of gloom which pervade the legislative department occasioned by the late death of the executive.

In monarchies the devoted subjects of royalty boast that the king never dies, but in republics we know and feel that one of the chief glories of the people is in perpetuating the memories of the noblest patriots, in preserving their good deeds and names from oblivion and handing them down as sacred legacies to ennoble their posterity and priceless examples for the elevation of future generations. We are permitted to give our aid also to this cause to-day.

The event of the death of Alexander Stephens, though full of loss to the state, is not exclusively an occasion for mourning. There is a lofty and a dignified grandeur that hovers around the close of such a life, and, while his death has draped the state in mourning, it has also attracted the interest of the civilized world. This man was not stricken down suddenly in the blush of youth, nor yet in the bloom and the vigor of manhood; he had spent a long and useful life early given to the public service of his state and the advancement of the national glory of his country—he sunk down into the tomb covered with the sanctity of age and the blessings of the people. While we assemble here to-day to mourn his death, let us not fail to remember also that our minds are to be improved and elevated and ennobled by the contemplation of some of those lofty purposes and high principles which characterized his life.

The historian who relates the narrative of the life of Mr. Stephens, necessarily records the history of a mental existence, for his life was the very fruit of intellectual exertion—one of the grandest triumphs of mind in all the history and the annals of nations. Frail and deformed in body, he possessed a mental strength that not only made him the peer of any of his cotemporaries, but which stamped him at once and in early life as one of the first intellects of the age and a power in the councils of state and nation. He seemed never to have been young, for, the victim of suffering and disease, he was made old in the very midst of youth. Physical pain soon ripened his intellect, and his feeble and infirm body then lived and fed upon the inexhaustible strength of his matchless mind and will. In infancy his fond mother genius wrapped the richest, softest folds of her own mantle around his frail deformity, and when in the morning of youth he stepped into the arena of public life by the side of the finest forms of manly and intellectual beauty that ever graced the history of any state, he was ranked their equals. His political sagacity soon marked him a leader in public affairs. His compeers were willing to acknowledge his superiorty and cede the honors to him of whom they could often say:

"He is the soul of council;
The rest are shadows vain.

He used his splendid intellect and spent its best force for the benefit of his country, he studied profoundly the views and the principles of the true patriots of every era and combined the excellence of ancient literature and classical learning with the teachings of modern philosophy and experience. From the long continued labors of his brain, the public shared with him a rich reward, for his was not one of those brilliant, eccentric minds that "shot forth from its maddened sphere to affright the world and scatter pestilence in its course"; it was a fixed planet and, with its healthy light, illuminated the whole zodiac of social and political life in which it existed.

The eulogist cannot be content with reference alone to the wonderful mental powers of Mr. Stephens, for there are yet other attributes which render his character even more interesting and attractive.

This man of mind also possessed a great heart, and we, perhaps, after all, knew only a little of him.

If they could only read all the splendid intellectual conceptions of his mind, and, in addition to these, the fervent aspiration of his soul, all the tender sympathies of his heart, of what priceless value would his life then be, and what an elevating study for the statesmen who are to come after him!

His private life was full of tenderness and sympathy—was almost a grand succession of charities; the world can never know the extent of these. The withered hand was weak and tremulous, but knew well how to confer a blessing, and from the face drawn with pain, many a struggling soul has been cheered with its well known expressions of kindness. He was always peculiarly the friend of the young. I remember well the last time I saw him; as I bade him good-bye at the executive mansion, he shook my hand warmly and requested me to come and see him often, said that he felt a deep interest in the young men of the state who were growing up around him. I knew not then that he was so soon to occupy a mansion not made with hands. The young men of this state and of other states have for nearly a half century been the recipients of his munificent kindness; they have lost a noble friend and valuable adviser.

A distinguished statesmen of this century has said that to discharge the duties of public office successfully requires the highest qualities both intellectual and moral, and the same noble genius has said to be greatly virtuous is the highest aspiration that can fill the breast of any public man. Mr. Stephens's long and virtuous life in the public service is a splendid example of these beautiful truths, for, in addition to his wonderful mental endowments he possessed that fairest laurel that can adorn the patriot's brow—personal integrity. The former will hand his name down through the lips of tradition and the voice of history, covered with glory and renown—one of the brightest in the annals of his state; the latter endears him to the people who honored and trusted him and renders his memory forever sacred in their hearts. They reverenced and respected him on account of his intellect and his genius, but for attributes nobler and fairer yet they loved him; and the sad music of the breezes that whisper their dirges around the tomb at Oakland to-day, only re-echoes the moan that rises from the hearts of the people for the loss of their faithful and trusted servant—their honest and honored statesman.

For many years it has been the pleasure of the citizens of Georgia to contemplate and associate together in their minds the splendid powers of three of her most noted orators and distinguished sons—Stephens, Hill and Toombs. Where now is this illustrious trio? Our hearts sink at the reply. Two of them already gone, as we trust, to the home of eternal rest, Only one survives—the last remaining specimen of an era that is now past in the history of the state. With peculiar interest, with a sad affection, does the public eye now rest upon Robert Toombs—

"The very autumn of a form once fine.
Retaining its beauties still."

He was the Alcibiades of his time—the favorite idol of his countrymen, and as this grand old monarch of genius lingers still on the lofty battlements of a memorable life, from which he must soon descend, the prayer goes up from the hearts of his people that the strong arm of a mighty Redeemer may lay hold upon this proud and haughty spirit and lead him gently through the valley of the shadow of death on to the peaceful banks of the river of life.

Mr. Speaker and fellow members, the scenes of death that are passing so rapidly in our midst and among our greatest men are full of lessons of great moral and political value to us. May heaven grant us the wisdom and the discretion to properly adapt these lessons and thus profit by their lofty teachings.

Mr. Jones of DeKalb, said:

Mr. Speaker: Most sensibly do I feel the need of those capabilities that might enable me to pay, fittingly, in this presence, even a passing tribute to the memory of one around whose name Georgia will ever hang the rarest garlands of a people's deepest love and tenderest sympathy; yet, sir, being one of the committee appointed to participate in these obsequies, duty and inclination combine to induce me to offer a few thoughts connected with the life, the character, the achievements and the death of the illustrious and immortal dead.

To be great is to be good; to be noble is to be generous; to be generous is to be just. Mr. Stephens possessed all these qualities in an eminent degree; but above, and beyond and apart from this he was wise, conservative, patriotic, brave, cautious, tender and pure.

These are qualities seemingly incompatible, and have rarely been found united in one man. Others, whose names I need not lengthen my remarks to mention, have climbed far up the dizzy heights of what the world calls fame, upon the slippery rounds of ambition's ladder, but intoxicated with success and seeking greater power, even universal dominion, they leaped off into the deep, dark, and ignominious abyss of political apostacy, and went down prematurely behind the murky clouds of national dishonor. Not so with Alexander H. Stephens.

He followed steadily the radient star which guided Jefferson, and lighted up the pathway of our ancestral sages and heroes, and which may the Lord God Almighty grant shall never be stricken from our political galaxy.

Who can be so presumptious, Mr. Speaker, as to conceive that eulogy can add anything to the feelings which the mention of his name produces?

This is simply the tribute of the state's veneration for an illustrious and immortal son! One whose eminent services, profound knowledge and glorious contributions to the cause of liberty, to science and to history couple his name with immortality.

The passage of these resolutions, nothing said here, can add one wreath to his fame. No! nothing can do that, for, in the language of another, "He has long since filled up the measure of his country's glory."

If Robert Toombs, the aged, venerable and revered friend and boon companion of Mr. Stephens, whose own sun must soon set—if he whose wonderful powers of logic and eloquence has successfully challenged the criticisms of all men—if he would not undertake the task of the biographer or historian, much less shall the humblest member of this house attempt to describe the loss of the state in the demise of Alexander H. Stephens.

His name, unsullied by a spot, is honorably inscribed at Washington, at Richmond, in this capitol, and in the hearts of the people, whom he served much more zealously that he ever did himself.

Need I speak of his private worth, need I say that Liberty hall was the center of kindness and hospitality—that his hand was ever open to the call of charity—need I refer to his unbending integrity and his upright conduct—need I say that his own sense of simple, exact justice was his guide, that with a deep and solemn sense of duty (which is the biggest word in our language), he pardoned convicts, knowing that his motives would be misconstrued and misunderstood; and his dearly earned popularity would suffer, that, ungoverned by such considerations, he laid his hand upon his mighty heart, and said: "Though terrors did abound as thick as thought could make them, and appear in forms more horrid; yet my duty, as doth a rock against the chiding flood, and stand unshaken by the constitution."

Need I say that he discarded party management and party tactics, that he examined every case advisedly, soberly and impartially, and acted upon them as becomes a lawyer and a governor?

Sir, the naturally feeble constitution of Mr. Stephens having yielded, in the performance of arduous duties, to the grinding footsteps of mutation and the icy hand of death, his humanity now reposes in a simple, unostentatious republican grave. No towering monument marks his last resting place, no Phydias has carved his name or his fame in the monumental block; but that lowly grave, and even his vacant roller chair, are to the people of this state far dearer, prouder and holier than the richest pyramid of Egyptian glory, though filled with imperial sarcophagi or royal statuary.

But, sir, I forbear; the inconsiderable meed of praise which I feel proud to bestow shall no longer hinder others better qualified than myself from addressing the house; nor is it necessary for me to proceed further. Were I to go on and on, until a roseate aurora should kiss the lips of night's deep silence, or a golden exiled sun should mount the east, the half would not be told.

Gentlemen let your lives tell the rest. Wear in broad open daylight, known and read of all men the superscription of Stephens's faith and power. Live such lives that when the last great day shall come, and commissioned angels shouting from their celestial homes, descending they can read upon your gravestones what we this day say of Mr. Stephens:

"A life how useful to his country led
How loved while living, how revered now dead."

Then peace to his ashes, and honor to the name of Alexander H. Stephens, who in all relations, state, federal and private, discharged his whole duty, and whose sanctified spirit has gone up to the courts of glory—the paradise of God, and taken its station side by side with the great host who tune the symphonious harps of the angelic choir.

Mr. Watson of McDuffie, said:

Mr. Speaker: Some time since at Savannah, we were shown the monument which the noble women of the south have erected in memory of its noble men. Upon its summit typical of the sorrow of his people stands the figure of a confederate soldier, his head bowed and his finger upon his lips.

Sir, we have listened to eulogies by members from every section of the state. I come almost from Mr. Stephens's own fireside, and reverent indeed should be the hands that bring the tribute from his home. For I know that the feeling of his people were best shown, after the manner of the soldier upon the monument, by the finger upon the lips and the tear drop in the eyes.

I shall not attempt any labored eulogy upon him. The one fitness I have for such a task is the love in which I held him. Reared as I was at his feet, taught to honor him from my earliest childhood, the years but deepened my respect and intimacy, my affection. During these ceremonies to-day I have felt like that friend of the great Webster who followed him to the grave and who, when the soil had covered the form that was so grand to him, turned away and said, "The whole world seems lonesome to-day."

"The morning yet has its birth,
The rainbow comes and goes.
And lovely is the rose;
But yet I know
Where'er I go
There's a glory passed away from earth."

Upon southern history there has been no completer character than his. Do we look for truth and honor? No falsehood ever soiled the purity of those proud lips, and thro' the vices of life he had walked with robes that gathered no stain.

Do we look for heroism? It is brave to combat the prejudices of our own people. He had done so.

It is brave to side with the weak, the oppressed, the friendless. He had done so.

With body frail by nature, and racked by disease, with spirit tortured by poverty, he had dared the frown of Fate, and had dashed down the difficulties in his path with as grand a heroism as ever faced a bayonet. Some of the sweetest flowers blossom at night. In the nighttime of pain and disease no fairer flowers ever bloomed than the patient heroism that bore his own ills and the tender pity that shared the ills of others.

Do we look for charity? When he shall meet his fellow man before the White Throne, out of all earth's hosts there will come no accuser to say: "I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat; thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; naked, and ye clothed me not; sick and in prison, ye visited me not."

I am glad that time was given him to complete his work. I am sorry for the man who must leave the course ere the race is run. With Mr. Stephens the contest was over. He had gone out in the serried ranks of life; he had borne him like a true knight, without fear and without reproach. But the struggle had been finished. The Great Commander had sounded the recall, and he was on his return with the laurel upon his brow, the olive leaf in his hand, victory upon his head and peace in his heart. He had gone out into the grain fields of life. He had reaped in the freshness of morning, in the heat of midday, and amid the slanting rays of the afternoon; but as evening came on the old man's hand had grown feeble and tired, and he was coming home, his arms full of golden sheaves. The Master, coming, found him ready, his house in order. Never was the silver cord more gently loosened. Never was the golden bowl more softly broken. He fell on sleep like a child weary and worn. Great Nature, the common mother, holds him tenderly to her bosom. When he shall awaken, it is inspiring to believe that he shall greet the morning of a land where there is no night, where the skies are undimmed by a cloud, where the feet bleed upon no pathway of stones, and the head wears no crown of thorns.

Mr. McCurry of Hart, said:

Mr. Speaker: With a deep distrust of my ability to do justice to that character in whose honor we hold these memorial exercises, I rise, sir, to pay my humble tribute to the memory of Georgia's gifted son, the late Governor Stephens. His deathless fame has been eulogized by abler tongues than mine, and his wonderful life has been forever engraven among the world's greatest and best by the truthful pen of the biographer and historian. Perhaps in an assembly like this, where we have so many able, eloquent and distinguished orators, modesty would dictate that I should remain silent and leave to others the pleasing but sad task of bearing testimony to the great public bereavement that befell our state when the golden bowl was broken and the great life of Alexander H. Stephens went out forever. But, sir, having from my earliest boyhood admired so much this grand character, and having early learned to cherish those great principles of government, to whose maintenance and support he dedicated almost his entire life, and having the honor to represent on this floor one of the counties of the eighth congressional district, which he so nobly represented in the halls of congress, I would respectfully ask the brief indulgence of this general assembly. The future historian, in reviewing the age that produced such distinguished orators and matchless statesmen as Governors Stephens, Johnson, and Senator Hill, looking back over the meridian of their splendid careers, grappling as they did successfully with the most abstruse questions of government that were constantly arising, cannot but exclaim in the language of holy writ, "There were giants in those days." The life of each one of these distinguished Georgians teaches a wonderful lesson to posterity and holding up to-day the life and character of Governor Stephens for their imitation and approval, it is a distinguishing fact in that life that he met and conquered many of the greatest obstacles that could obstruct the advancement of ambitious youth. By the loss of his father and mother he was cast alone upon the boisterous sea to make his way best he could over its stormy bosom, with a constitution barely strong enough to hold life and body together, with no fortune to aid, with no prestige of distinguished ancestry to favor the frail slender voyager seemed inevitably doomed to shipwreck and failure. By circumstances that seem almost miraculous, he was sent to the university of Georgia or Franklin college as it was then called, where he graduated in 1832 with the highest honors of his class. Now commenced life's battle in real earnest. His was not a life to bask in the sunshine of splendid fortune, or to be welcomed into path ways of ease and gentlemanly luxury that awaited the greater portion of those who attended college in those days. His was a life of patient industrious toil. After two years passed in teaching he commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1834. From 1836 to 1841 he represented his native county, Taliaferro, in the house of representatives.

In 1842 he was transferred to the senate, and in that body it was his brain and pen that drafted the celebrated minority report on the Berrien resolutions, which became the platform of the whig party in this state the following year and on which young Alexander was elected to congress. This was quite a triumph as he not only had to overcome a democratic majority but was opposed on the hustings by many of the distinguished statesmen of that day. Throughout the campaign, young as he was, he sustained himself to the satisfaction of his friends and admiration of his opponents. Elected to congress, the first prominent position that gave him a national reputation was his bold opposition to the Mexican war policy of President Polk, and his splendid arraignment and lofty invective against the administration is equal in eloquence and power to the phillipics of Demosthenes. In 1850 he was found in the ranks of those who favored the compromise measures of that year, which for a time brought calm and tranquility and temporarily healed what Mr. Clay, in bringing forward the compromise measures, aptly termed "the five bleeding wounds of the country." In 1854 he lent his splendid powers in advocacy of what was termed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which was an affirmation of the principles settled by the compromise of 1850, but which had been reopened by the slavery agitators of that period. Mr. Stephens remained in congress from his election in 1843 uninterruptedly until 1859, rendering important public services and participating in the most prominent debates of those eventful times. In 1860 Mr. Stephens opposed the 'new plank' sought to be introduced into the democratic platform by the Charleston convention. He was in favor of planting the democratic standard on the Cincinnati platform, upon which Mr. Buchanan had been triumphantly elected in 1856. And to one looking back upon that stormy period after the passions and prejudices of the hour have passed away it would seem that if the warning counsels of Mr Stephens had been heeded the terrible ordeal through which our country soon passed might, under providence, have been averted. But, like the warning cries of Laocoon, they were rejected; the thrust at squatter sovereignty became the Trojan horse in the gates of our Ilium, and desolating ruins spread over our fair land. Even after the election of Mr. Lincoln, however, Stephens opposed secession as a remedy for our dangers. He still advised, in the language of Hamlet, "It's better to bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of," and his speech, delivered the 14th day of December, 1860, is perhaps the grandest of his life.

The hour and the man had indeed met. It was a scene which, in all its drapery and surroundings, rarely occurs in the history of governments.

Public opinion was wild with excitement. The mighty current was rushing along in its fury, bearing all into its roaring vortex. The heavens were lurid with the flames and the muttering thunder of disunion were heard in the distance. The nod of Jupiter which makes Olympus tremble could not for a moment have checked the mighty tumult. The legislature in session began to seek counsel from their wisest and best All eyes were turned to Mr. Stephens and in response to their call he appeared before them with his frail form and flashing eyes, and raised his clarion voice against the dangers of secession. It was in this speech he uttered the familiar but memorable words: "The institutions of a people political and moral, are the matrix in which the germ of their organic structure quickens into life, takes root and develops in nature, form and character. Our institutions constitute the basis, the matrix from which spring all our characteristics of development and greatness. Look at Greece. There is the same fertile soil, the same blue sky, the same inlets and harbors, the same Ægean, the same Olympus, there is the same land where Homer sang, where Pericles spoke—it is in nature the same old Greece, but it is living Greece no more." But when his policy was overruled, and Georgia severed her connection with the union, Mr. Stephens patriot as he was, recognizing his first and highest allegiance to his native state bravely cast his fortune with her people for weal and for woe. I have this briefly traced his career up to the commencement of the late war and since then it is familiar to every school boy. After the war was over, being debarred from practice in the courts, he turned his attention to authorship. An able vindication of the southern cause soon emanated from his pen. Soon followed his school history, and just before his death he gave to the world that excellent book, his pictorial history of the United States.

It will be seen that his entire life was eminently successful, whether in political walks or in the broad and attractive field of letters. And those who would profit by the grand lesson his life teaches should treasure up some of those cardinal principles that went to crown it with such grandeur and completeness. Mr. Stephens was a student. His was a life of patient study. While others were enjoying festivity and ease he was poring over his books and trimming the midnight lamp. While others were wasting golden moments in dissipation and idleness, he was carefully storing his mind with knowledge for the benefit of his country and his people.

Mr Stephens was ambitious.

Not the ambition that filled the breast of an Alexander; that caused him to fill the world with the renown of his military conquests, to weep because there was no more worlds to conquer, and to ingloriously die in dissipation and ignominy.

Not the ambition of a Bonapart, who traversed the eastern continent like some fabled genii, crimsoning the land with human blood, decking the brows of members of his family with royal diadems, to die in exile and find a resting place on the lonely isle of St. Helena.

Ah, no! His was a higher, nobler and holier ambition. It was an ambition to serve his country, to promote her glory, to defend her principles, to protect her institutions, to transmit unimpared to posterity the blessings of liberty, and to die in the love and reverence of his entire countrymen. Mr. Stephens was a philanthropist in the true sense of the word His heart was kind and gentle and his liberality was unlimited. He was filled with the grand idea of the brotherhood of the race. Many instances might be adduced of his broad charity and many distinguished young men of our land were recipients of his bounty. Mr. Stephens had a great love and respect for the supremacy of the law. It was the forum appeal in every extermity of injustice and oppression. It was the protecting ægis overshadowing all the rich and poor alike and whose decrees were entitled to the highest consideration and respect. Indeed, his life in this regard illustrated the sentiments of the Prussian peasant, when Frederick the Great threatened to take from him his small estate. Sir, said he, I shall appeal to the judges in Berlin. Finally, Mr. Stephens possessed a firm and unwavering trust in the God of the universe as the wise ruler and dispenser of human events and an unerring counsellor in moments of darkness, gloom and doubt.

And thus, Mr. Speaker, full of years and full of honors, at the responsible post of duty to which his admiring countrymen had called him, he gently sank to his rest, and his grand name was enrolled among that bright galaxy of "dead but sceptred sovereigns who still rule our spirits from their urns."

And though he peacefully sleeps his last sleep in beautiful Oakland cemetery, and is forever gone from our midst in person, his name and matchless fame is a priceless heritage for us and posterity, and hereafter, in speaking of this illustrious character, can be fully applied the words of Croly, in speaking of Pericles, the distinguished Grecian orator and statesman:

"This was the ruler of the land
When Athens was a land of fame;
This was the light that led the band
When each was like a living flame,
The centre of earth's noblest ring,
Of more than men—the more than king.

He perished, but his wreath was won;
He perished in his height of fame.
Then sank the cloud on Athen's sun,
Yet still she conquered in his name.
Filled with his soul, she could not die,
Her conquest was posterity."

There was applause at the conclusion of each speech. At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. McCurry Mr. Pringle of Washington, said:

"Mr. Speaker: I move that the resolutions be adopted by a rising vote."

The motion was unanimously adopted and under the resolutions the house stood adjourned to 9 o'clock Monday.

LEWIS, Iowa.—Dr. M. J. Davis says: "Brown's" Iron Bitters gives the best of satisfaction to those who use it.

It appears strange, but no topaz has yet been found on the Yellow Stone.

A bad taste in the mouth means a bilious attack. SAMARITAN NERVINE is the cure.

St. Louis has at last decided to have no more whipping in its public schools.

Piles.

Piles are frequently preceded by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing the patient to suppose he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times, symptoms of indigestion are present, as flatulency, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture, like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, particularly at night after getting warm in bed, is a very common attendant. Blind, Bleeding and Itching Piles yield at once to the application of Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly upon the parts affected, absorbing the Tumors, allaying the intense itching, and effecting a permanent cure where all other remedies have failed. Do not delay until the drain on the system produces permanent disability, but try it and be cured. Price, 50 cents. Sold by Moran & Co., No. 11 Peachtree street, opposite National Hotel, Sharp Bros. and Dr. A. J. Pinson.

SAMARITAN NEVER FAILS. NERVINE IS UNFAILING AND INFALLIBLE IN CURING *Epileptic Fits, Spasm,* Falling Sickness, Convulsions, St. Vitus Dance, Alcoholism, Opium Eating, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Syphilis, Scrofula, **and all Nervous and Blood Diseases.**

☞ To Clergymen, Lawyers, Literary Men, Merchants, Bankers, Ladies and all whose sedentary employment causes Nervous Prostration, Irregularities of the blood, stomach, bowels or kidneys, or who require a nerve tonic, appetizer or stimulent, *Samaritan Nervine* is invaluable.

☞ Thousands proclaim it the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained a sinking system. $1.50, at Druggists. The DR. S. A. RICHMOND MEDICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, St. Joseph, Mo.

THE GREAT NERVE CONQUEROR.

For testimonials and circulars send stamp.
Chas. N. Crittenton, Agent, New York. (8)

SUMMER Imprudences

ARE SURE TO BRING ON SUMMER DISEASES

INDIGESTION,
DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
COLIC,
CRAMPS,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
FEVERS, &c., &c.

BUT

Perry Davis's Pain Killer

DRIVES THEM AWAY.
DRIVES THEM AWAY.
DRIVES THEM AWAY.

DON'T BE WITHOUT PAIN KILLER. BUY OF ANY DRUGGIST.

A REAL REMEDY!

Neither Mystical nor Indian in Origin, but SCIENTIFIC AND SPECIFIC!

A Remedy of over twenty-five years standing.
A Remedy more popular at home, and where best known than all other remedies of its kind.
A Remedy indorsed by the best physicians and druggists at its home.
A Remedy that Mr. C. W. O'Neill, Goodwater, Ala., says raised his wife from an invalid's bed, and he believes saved her life.
A Remedy of which a prominent Atlanta merchant said, "I would have given $500 as soon I would a nickel, for what two bottles of your medicine did for my daughter."
A Remedy in regard to which S. J. Cassels, M. D., druggist, of Thomasville, Ga., says: "I can recall instances in which it afforded relief after all the usual remedies had failed."
A Remedy about which Dr. W. B. Ferrell, La Grange, Ga., writes: "I have used for the last 20 years the medicine you are putting up, and consider it the best combination ever gotten together for the diseases for which it is recommended."
A Remedy of which Dr. Joel Branham, Atlanta, said: "I have examined the receipe, and have no hesitation in advising its use, and confidently recommend it."
A Remedy which the Rev. H. B. Johnson, near Marietta, Ga., says he has used in his family with "the utmost satisfaction," and recommended it to three families, "who found it to be just what it is recommended."
A Remedy of which Pemberton, Iverson & Denison say: "We have been selling it for many years, with constantly increasing sales. The article is a staple with us, and one of absolute merit."
A Remedy of which Lamar, Rankin & Lamar say: "We sold 50 gross in four months, and never sold it in any place but what it was wanted again."
A Remedy by which Dr. Baugh, of La Grange, Ga., says: "I cured one of the most obstinate cases of VICARIOUS MENSTRUATION that ever came within my knowledge, with a few bottles."
A Remedy of which Dr. J. C. Huss, of Notosulga Ala., says: "I am fully convinced that it is unrivalled for that class of diseases which it claims to cure."
A Remedy about which Major John C. Whitner, of Atlanta, well and favorably known all over the United States as a general insurance agent, says: "I used this remedy before the war, on a large plantation on a great number of cases, and always with absolute success."
A Remedy about which Mr. J. W. Strange, of Cartersville, Ga., certifies that one bottle cured two members of his family of menstrual irregularity of many years standing
A Remedy that is cheaper than any other medicine of its kind in the world, because one or two bottles will cure the most obstinate case.
A Remedy in regard to whose unfailing, unrivalled curative properties I have many hundreds testimonials. This great spopular remedy is Bradfield's Female Regulator, (Women's Best Friend.)
For sale by all druggists.
Price: small size 75 cents. Large Size $1.50.
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

J. BRADFIELD,
No. 108, S. Pryor St., ATLANTA, GA.

SMITH'S EXTRACT OF MAY FLOWER,

The Cap Sheaf of the Chemist's Skill.

The Great Remedy for all Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

This Remedy has stood the test of time, has been weighed in the scales of public opinion, and to-day has an army of men, women and children, who over their own signatures bear testimony to its curative properties. Some have been cured of Diabetes, some of Bright's Disease, some of Inflammation of the Bladder, some of Catarrh of the Bladder, some of Incontinence of the Urine, some of Leucorrhœa, or Whites, some of pains in the Back and Loins, some of diseases of the Prostate Gland.

For all Diseases arising from a diseased state of the Bladder and Kidneys, this Remedy stands without a rival.

Without a rival in the number of cures effected; without a rival in the purity of its composition; without a rival in number of bottles sold. The annual sale of Smith's Extract of May Flower exceeds the sales of all other Kidney Remedies combined.

DR. ELI IVES, says: "That in many aggravated cases, where Buchu had failed to produce any benefit, May Flower has effected a speedy cure."

DR. J. H. BIRD, says: "I have found May Flower to be a remedy for all Kidney complaints, far superior to Buchu or Juniper."

DR. H. F. MARTIN, says: "May Flower acts more promptly in all diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys than any remedy which has come under my notice."

DR. BENJ. H. LONG, says: "I have found May Flower exceedingly beneficial in my treatment of females."

DR. VINC. D. HUYVETTER, says: "Without doubt May Flower is destined to work a revolution in the treatment of diseases peculiar to the urinary organs."

DR. KING, in compiling his dispensatory, has paid a merited tribute to this remedy. See page 396 King's Dispensatory.

A number of authorities might be quoted, but there are none more eminent than the names above. In addition to these authorities, a living host of 60,000, whose certificates are on file in the office of the proprietors of this remedy, bear testimony to its virtues.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Manufactured only by S. B. SMITH & BRO., Covington, Ky.

If you are afflicted, send your address to S. B. Smith & Bro., Covington, Ky., for a treatise on Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys.

"THE BEST IS CHEAPEST."

ENGINES, Horse Powers **THRESHERS** SAW-MILLS, Clover Hullers

(Suited to all sections.) Write for FREE Illus. Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

S S S FOR THE BLOOD.

Swift's Specific has been the means of bringing health and happiness to thousands who were pronounced incurable of Blood and Skin Diseases.

HEAR THE WITNESSES.

Saved from a Horrible Death.

Up to May last I had spent at least five hundred dollars for treatment by many of the best medical men, without any benefit. I suffered excruciating pain and all my best friends advised me that the icy hand of death was fast approaching. I caught at S. S. S. like a drowning man at a straw. After taking two bottles I could feel a change for the better. The sores began to discharge freely and the Rheumatism to abate. When I had taken six bottles every sore had healed and my skin began to assume a natural appearance. I persisted until I had taken twelve bottles, large size, and THERE IS NOT A SYMPTOM OF THE DISEASE REMAINING, and I feel as well as I ever did. I have gained twenty-one pounds in flesh, and my friends wonder at my improved condition. I have recommended it to many, and in every instance with complete success. I BELIEVE THAT S. S. S. HAS SAVED ME FROM A HORRIBLE DEATH. C. H. [illegible]ILEY, Quincy, Ill.

I am sure that Swift's Specific saved my life. I was terribly poisoned with Malaria, and was given up to die. Swift's Specific relieved me promptly and entirely. I think it is the greatest remedy of the age.
C. G. SPENCER,
Supt. Gas Works, Rome, Ga.

Write for a copy of the little book—free.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on the analysis of 100 bottles S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide Potassium, or any mineral substance.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia, Fulton County—Brailsford T. Hunt and Dean B. Wing, Complainants, and 1. "La Confiance" Fire Ins. Co. 2. J. Gadsden King. 3. William N. Hawks. 4. The estate of William F. Teston, deceased defendants.—Bill of complaint for discovery, relief, etc., in superior court of Fulton county filed 12th day of June, 1883, to October term, 1883.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT THAT neither the heirs, nor the legal representatives of the estate of William F. Teston, deceased, reside in the state of Georgia, it is upon motion of complainants solicitor ordered that service of said bill be effected upon the defendant estate of William F. Teston, deceased, by publication in the Daily Atlanta Constitution once a month for four months, and that said defendants do appear at the next October term, 1883, of this court, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill. In open court, 12th day of June, 1883.
JOHN D. STEWART,
Judge F. C., presiding.
HENRY B. TOMPKINS,
Complainants Solicitor.

CLERK'S OFFICE, SUPERIOR COURT OF FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA.
ATLANTA, 12th June, 1883.
I hereby certify that the above and foregoing order for publication is a true extract from the minutes of the said superior court.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!

BIDS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE Agricultural College building at Lake City will be received by the Trustees for thirty days from the date of this notice. Plan and specifications of said building, which will be 40x94 feet, three stories high, may be seen at the office of Ellis & McClure, Jacksonville, Fla.
Sealed bids should be directed to the Treasurer at Tallahassee.
Tallahassee, Fla., June 22, 1883.

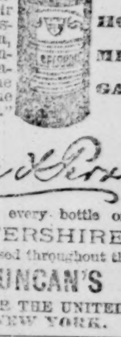
IF YOU WANT A REALLY GOOD STEEL PEN
Ask your Stationer or send 25 cents in stamps for a box containing two dozen of
PERRY PENS
Steel, NICKEL, AND GILT,
Of Assorted Patterns, in a Nickel-plated Match Box.
Sold by all Stationers.
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., SOLE AGENTS, NEW YORK.

THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.

LEA & PERRINS'

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS,
GRAVIES,
FISH,
HOT & COLD MEATS,
GAME, &c.

Lea & Perrins

Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES. NEW YORK.

WARREN & AXSON
Successors to J. W. Lathrop & Co.
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
56 Bay Street, SAVANNAH, GA.
Liberal advances made on consignments. Prompt and faithful attention given to the interest of our patrons.
J. L. WARREN. RANDOLPH AXSON.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE PETERSBURG SAVINGS AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
PETERSBURG, Va., June 8th, 1883.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT THE Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, of Petersburg, Va., has withdrew from business in the state of Georgia. Said

PETERSBURG SAVINGS AND INSURANCE COMPANY

has canceled all policies issued by it in the state of Georgia, and has satisfied and paid all losses and all claims of its policy holders in the state of Georgia, and on the 15th of August, 1883, will make application to Hon. D. N. Speer, treasurer of the state of Georgia, for leave to withdraw from the state treasury the $25,000 of bonds of the United States now on deposit.
ALEXANDER DONNAN, Vice-President.
E. W. BUTCHER, Secretary.

MILL & FACTORY SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS. BELTING, HOSE and PACKING, OILS. PUMPS ALL KINDS, IRON PIPE, FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM GAUGES, ENGINE GOVERNORS, &c. Send for Price-list. W. H. DILLINGHAM & CO, 421 Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

Selections from Philip Breitenbucher, Real Estate and Renting Agent.

$3000—3 ACRES LAND WITH 6-room house: fine shade trees, and steady running creek, clear water running through end of land, situated next to Atlanta colored university.

$1.100—3 ACRES LAND AND 3-ROOM house, well fenced in on Sells' avenue, West End.

$800—LOT 46x185 ON MANGUM ST.

$275—STOCK FANCY GROCERIES; GOOD stand. West Peters street.

$400—LOT 77x137, CORNER MOORE and Glynn streets.

$400—3-ROOM HOUSE, LOT 50x145, DAVIS street near Markham.

$1.000—3-ROOMS, 1 BASEMENT AND good lot, Foster street, near Boulevard.

$1.700—6 ROOM HOUSE, 2-ROOM kitchen, lot 50x95, next to corner McDonough on Rawson street.

FOR RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, BOULEVARD. $22.50; 4-room house, Hilliard street, $11; 4-room house, Foster street, $9; 2-room house, Gray street, $1; 3-room house, Hunter street, $6; 6 room house. Connolly street, $16.

Leak & Lyle—Sale List.

$4.000—A beautiful 7 room house, built in latest style, on a large and close in, near Peachtree street.
$2,000—5 room house on beautiful lot, and centrally located.
$3,500—A most elegant suburban home on Jackson street. Street cars in front of door.
$700—3 room house, large lot, Marietta street, at city limits.
$3,000—Very low for a handsome 6 room residence, on large lot, McDonough street.
$1,200—Near Decatur street, a well built 5 room house, on large lot, every way desirable.
$550—Cheap. 3 room house, level lot, good size, on Fair street.
$1,000—3 room house, newly finished, Houston street.
$50 to $135—36 beautiful vacant lots, well located and smallest lot 40x100 feet.

There is not a good residence street in the city but what has fronting it vacant and improved property now in our hands for sale, and we have a number of bargains, if purchased now. Call at office, 33 Marietta street, and will show you any property for sale. Leak & Lyle.

A. H. Alfriend, 44 Marietta Street. Special Selections from a Large List.

$1.050 WILL BUY A GOOD RESIDENCE with 5 room on West Simpson street, lot 50 feet front by 150 back. Good neighborhood.

ALSO A NICE 4 ROOM PLUM STREET RESIDENCE at a great bargain. Good neighborhood.

ALSO ONE OF THE FINEST PLANTATIONS in southwest Georgia, only a few miles from Albany, finely adapted to cotton and the ceriels, can boast of finer melons than Florida. 2,000 acres well improved, and pays 20 per cent, could be cut up for melon truck farming if desired.

ALSO A FINE 1,000-ACRE WELL IMPROVED place, with 8 room dwelling and all outhouses, in middle Georgia. Price $9,000, will exchange ½ for city property here. Also a few small farms of rich fresh lands near the city, at bargains. A. H. Alfriend, real estate, 44 Marietta.

R. ROGERS—Nos. 60 Peachtree St. and 43 Broad St., junction Peachtree and Broad Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

HAS A COOL AND PLEASANT LOCATION FOR buying, selling, exchanging and renting all classes of city properties, as well as all classes of country properties. If, therefore, you want to buy, sell or exchange vacant lots, cottages, residences, villa sites, country homes, farms, timber lands, mineral lands, mills, factories, hotels, stores, etc. This is the mart at which you may accomplish what you desire. If you want to buy let me know just what you want and I think I may suit you, and shall at least deem it no trouble to make the effort.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE, CALL and give, or send in full particulars of the properties for sale or trade, and I will make every reasonable effort to please you. An exchange of properties often proves advantageous to both parties, and can be accomplished often, when a sale can't be accomplished, and as special attention is given to this branch of the business, you will find here a mart at which many opportunities present themselves from the variety of city and country properties being offered through this office for sale and exchange, too numerous and varied to be particularly and fully advertised in the newspapers. You are, therefore, invited to call and let me know what you want. You shall always be politely and cheerfully waited upon.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES OF BEAUTIFULLY SITuated land through which a living stream passes. Situation elevated, healthy and very pretty in good neighborhood, 3 miles from carshed, 150 yards from railroad, making a charming villa site for rural home. Apply to R. Rogers, 60 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—25 ACRE FRUIT and truck farm, well suited for stock and fish, having never failing spring and running stream, 2½ miles from carshed. R. Rogers, 60 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE 127½ acre, well improved, well watered, and pleasantly situated farm, 6 miles from carshed and convenient to station. R. Rogers, 60 Peachtree st.

CHOICE LOTS, COTTAGES, RESIDENCES, ETC. some on easy terms, of various sizes and location for sale and exchange by R. Rogers, Nos. 60 Peachtree and 43 Broad sts., junction of Peachtree and Broad sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE A CHARMING SEA side cottage, a perfect gem in all its appointments, at one of the most healthful and desirable spots on the coast, everything complete and in good taste. Only $3.500 For full particulars call on R. Rogers, Nos. 60 Peachtree and 43 Broad sts., junction of Peachtree and Broad sts.

G. H. Eddleman & Co.—Sale List.

OUR SALE LIST IS VERY LARGE AND COMprises improved and vacant city property and farms of all descriptions, in almost any locality. And then we have a separate bargain list, where those who are obliged to sell enter their property. This will be open to the inspection of buyers on Monday and will show some rare bargains. G. H. Eddleman & Co., real estate and renting agents, 55 South Broad street.

IF YOU ARE COMPELLED TO SELL, AND want the money for your property quick, call and enter it on our bargain list, where those in search of bargains can get a chance at it. G. H. Eddleman & Co., 55 South Broad street.

G. H. EDDLEMAN & CO., 55 SOUTH BROAD street, have opened a bargain sale list, on which is entered property that the owners are compelled to sell, and which they are willing to sacrifice in order to raise money. This will be beneficial to both buyer and seller, because it brings together the person who has the money and the one who needs money. Both are invited to call.

Ives & Krouse's Sale List.

$2100—5 ROOM COTTAGE; LOT 60x200 feet, near Forest avenue. Ives & Krouse.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUSINESS, $15,000 to $25,000 capital required. Ives & Krause.

FOR SALE—4 ROOM HOUSE, ½ ACRE CORNER lot, near old rolling mill. Ives & Krouse

$1200—2 FOUR ROOM COTTAGES, renting for $20 per month. Bargain. Ives & Krouse.

BEAUTIFUL LOT ON WHITEHALL STREET and one on Peachtree street. Ives & Krouse.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED property in different sections of the city. Call and we will take pleasure in showing at all times. Ives & Krouse, 20 Peachtree.

$850—TWO NEW 3 ROOM COTTAGES, corner lot. Ives & Krouse.

$1600—5 ROOM COTTAGE. GOOD neighborhood, Crew street. Ives & Krouse.

$3000—9 ACRE BLOCK, NEAR OLD rolling mill. Ives & Krouse.

$2000—STORE-HOUSE, MARIETTA street. Ives & Krouse.

$6500—TWO-STORY BRICK STORE, very central. Ives & Krouse.

$5500—VERY CENTRAL NEW SIX room cottage. Ives & Krouse.

$2000—ELEGANT VACANT LOT, Kimball street. Strictly gilt edge. Must be sold. Ives & Krouse.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUSINESS BLOCK IN Gainesville, Ga. First-class renting property. Ives & Krouse.

FOR SALE—TWO STORY STOREHOUSE AND 3 vacant lots, Marietta street. Ives & Krouse

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

A. J. West & Co., Real Estate Agents, 28 Peachtree Street.

BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE AND RENT ALL DEscriptions of real estate. They have a few places on the installment plan. Some small houses paying 20 to 25 per cent interest. Safe and good paying investments in lands, stores, dwellings and other property. Be sure to call at their office.

WE ARE INSTRUCTED TO SELL A HOUSE and lot next week belonging to a customer out of the state, and a real bargain will be given. The house is just finished, well built, handsomely painted, all the modern touches and very latest conveniences, 8 large, pretty rooms, besides closets, etc Good size lot, good water, stables, alley, water and gas, horse cars in front, only two blocks from Peachtree street, and three blocks from the carshed. We intend to sell next week. Call for price. A. J. West & Co., real estate agent.

E. M. Roberts—Sale List.

$25 PER ACRE FOR 375 ACRE FARM ON Nance's creek, 8 miles from carshed.
$50 per acre for 127 acre farm on Peachtree road, 6 miles from carshed, known as the John Crawford place. The best place in the county for the money.
$150—For a 2 room house and lot near Boulevard.
$150—For lot 57x88, between E. Harris and Baker streets.
$200—Each, for 2 lots 40x125. corner Maple and Magazine streets.
$250—Each, for 2 lots 44x125 to 10 feet alley, Cox streets.
$300—For house and lot, 56x95, Mills.
$400—For ½ acre lot, Ponder suburb, near Marietta street.
$400—For house and lot, 90x120, cor. E. Harris and Fortune streets.
$450—For house and lot on Victoria street, near Haiman's plow factory.
$500—For house and lot, No. 108 Walton street.
$600—For fine lot 50x150 to alley on the Boulevard.
$600—For house and lot, Clarke street, near McDonough.
$600—For house and lot on Bell street. near Gilmer.
$650—For lot 55x250 to 15 feet alley, Houston near Jackson street.
$700—For house and lot, extending from Marietta street to Mayson and Turner's road.
$1,000—For new, neat cottage, corner Cox and Pearl streets.
$1,000—For new and attractive cottage on large lot in Bellwood.
$1,500—For 5 room house and lot, 57x100 E. Harris near Ivy street.
$1,600—For lot 45x160, Whitehall street.
$1,800—For 1¼ acre lot, well improved, fronting Decatur street and Ga. R. R., 208 feet in Edgewood, ½ cash, bal. 6 and 12 months.
$2,000—For Whitehall street lot 60x190 to the Central railroad.
$2,500—Each, for a number of fine Peachtree lots in North Atlanta.

I also desire to sell a fine paying carriage manufacturing business, well located and established. Call early for particulars and price. E. M. Roberts, 18 South Broad street.

Selections from Goode, Fontaine & Elmore's Sale List, Office Corner of Decatur and Pryor Streets, Kimball House.

$1100—4 ROOM HOUSE ON BAILEY street, well rented.
$4,000—17 acres fine Edgewood property.
$3,000—Choice 6-room house Baker, near Peachtree, large lot.
$3,500—Choice 5-room house on Crew st.
$3,500—Very desirable Ellis st. residence, corner lot.
$199 99—Each, for two fine building lots, on 5 years' time.
$499.99—For a store lot, R. R. front, on 5 years' time.
$ 750—An acre, for 5¾ acres on pike this side of Edgewood.
$ 650—Good 4-room house close to Marietta st.
$2,200—For choicest lot on McDonough st.
$2,600—$2,400 and $1,550 for 3 other McDonough lots.
$1,050—Nice 5-room house, one block from Marietta street car line
$4,000—10 room house on Markham st.
$1,000—4-room house on Mangum st.
$ 225—For a 65 acre farm near Lula.
$2,200—5-room cottage, new and well located.
$1,200—4 room house new, large lot, one block this side Boulevard.
$1,800—6 room house, with 1¼ acres, at Conyers, Ga.
$ 500—Each, for 2 fine lots on Davis st.
$ 250—Each, for 5 fine lots near Ga. Pac. Shops.
$ 450—3 room house cor. Reed and Crumley streets, well rented.
$ 250—Each, 2 lots on Reed st.
$ 125—Fine, large lot, well located.
$ 450—High, fine lot, near Jackson st.
$1,500—$1,050 and $1,000 for 3 Jackson st. lots.
$5,500—$5,250—For the choicest residences on Whitehall st. Goode, Fontaine & Elmore.

100,000 ACRES SELECTED Florida lands, at $2 50 per acre. Every "forty" carefully chosen after personal inspection. All to be closed out within two weeks. Titles perfect. Goode, Fontaine & Elmore.

For Sale by McBurney, Smith & Co.

6 ROOM HOUSE, LARGE LOT, ON ELLIS street, on very easy terms, lot large enough to divide, $2,700.
Five room house, corner lot, on Foundry street, $1,050, on installments.
A splendid nine room house, on Whitehall street, $7,500.
Store and three room house, on Frazier street, $1,250, on long time.
Two room house on Frazier street, large lot, on easy terms, $500.
Nice three room house on Clifford street, $800.
We have several three to five room houses on installment plan; long time to good parties.
Two first class lots on Washington street, $2,500 each, on easy terms.
We have several lots for sale on Boulevard, Jackson, Harris, Johnson, Avenue, Houston, Hilliard and Cain streets, which would be sold to parties who will improve, on long time, low rate of interest.
We have several farms and market gardens for sale; also mill, two run of stones, and 40 acres of good land, $1,300. Would sell on easy terms. Parties desiring to invest in any kind of real estate will find it to their advantage to look at our list before purchasing. McBurney, Smith & Co., real estate agents.

WE HAVE A LONG AND ATTRACTIVE LIST of property for sale. Can suit the wants of any purchaser, and will give our personal attention to parties wishing to buy. Call and see us before making your purchases. Hendrix & Shelton, 31 S. Broad st.

Selections from T. A. Frierson's Sale List, Office No. 10 Wall Street, Kimball House Block.

NO. 37 NELSON STREET, 6 ROOM HOUSE, central and cheap.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY, CORNER DEcatur and Moore streets. Owner non resident. Wants to sell.

4-ROOM HOUSE ON PEACHTREE, LOT 84x160 feet, well shaded.

ONE OF THOSE GEMS ON FOREST AVENUE, 60x200 feet; close to Peachtree; most desirable residence property on the market.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT 55x165 ON WHITEhall street.

2 4-ROOM HOUSES ON GRADY STREET, near McDonough street, on good lots; only $1,100; fine renting property.

5-ROOM HOUSE ON HOLLAND STREET; LOT 31x100 feet; price $650, $200 cash, balance $15 per month, with 8 per cent interest until paid for.

7-ROOM HOUSE ON RAWSON STREET WITH all modern conveniences; lot 90x130; titles perfect and terms easy.

6-ROOM HOUSE ON HOOD STREET; LOT 50x200 feet, near Whitehall, in good repair for $2,500.

I HAVE SOME VALUABLE FARMS IN FULTON and other counties, water powers and mineral lands, some choice business lots on principal business streets in Atlanta. T. A. Frierson, real estate and renting agent, 10 Wall street.

ELAM JOHNSON, SON & CO. WILL HAVE 12 barrels of new sweet potatoes, the first of the season, to arrive Monday.

5 ROOM HOUSE ON RAWSON STREET; GOOD elevated lot, good neighborhood. Price $1,700, if sold this week.

6 ROOM HOUSE ON JACKSON STREET, CORner Currier; lot 80x200 feet; fine water, fruits and strawberry; on horse car lines. $3,0 0.

ELEVATED LEVEL LOT ON COX STREET, near Fort, for $250, if sold this week

6 ROOM-HOUSE ON CONE STREET; CENTRAL, with all modern conveniences. Offered low.

CHOICE LOT ON CURRIER STREET, 50x175 feet, graded and ready for the house, Surroundings all pleasant.

WANTED—Rooms and Houses.

WANTED TO RENT A SMALL UNFURnished room by a single gentleman. Please state price and address A. T., Constitution office.

A SIX ROOM HOUSE CONVENIENT TO BUSIness portion of Whitehall street and in good neighborhood and good water on lot. Address, Permanent Tenant, 85 Whitehall street.

AUGUST 1ST, TWO UNFURNISHED CONnecting rooms within ten blocks of corner Currie and Calhoun streets. Address, stating terms, Q. Z., city.

PARTIES HAVING GOOD RENTING COTTAges to sell can find a cash customer by giving street and numbers of houses. Address Constitution, A. B. C.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

G. W. ADAIR HAS A NUMBER OF NICE "TIT bits" in the way of improved property that rents well, for investments. Also three plats of the nicest unimproved lots in the city, on time to suit those who want to build.

A VERY DESIRABLE LOT ON WHEAT STREET close in and must be sold at once. Just the place for a home. McBurney, Smith & Co.

LAND FOR SALE—A GOOD INVESTMENT, ¼ mile from Central railroad, four miles from Atlanta carshed, and 1¾ miles south of West End, I have 53 acres, 12 of which is fresh, open land, balance in the woods, well watered, four branches running through it; fine for a dairy, and grass, or truck farming. It is now in truck culture, fine, front property; Campbellton road running through it. Price, $75 per acre, half cash, balance 12 months, at eight per cent interest. I desire to go to Florida, on account of my health. L. J. Smith, No. 9 West Mitchell st., Atlanta, Ga. su

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A NEW HOUSE lot 100x300, on corner of two streets, less than ½ mile from depot. Will exchange for a good farm close to Atlanta. Address B. G. Constitution office.

WEST END PROPERTY ON SELLS AVENUE. 3 acres, with 3-room house, situated near Green's Ferry Avenue on a commanding hill. This is a commanding piece of property, and as it must be sold this week, will sell cheap. Titles perfect and possession given at once. Philip Breitenbucher Real Estate, 11 E. Alabama st.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

G. W. ADAIR HAS A LARGE AND ATTRACtive rent list for Monday morning. Those nice new cottages of Colonel Grant's, on Pine and Collins streets. With gas and water. Should be taken at once.

THE 5 ROOM DWELLING WITH KITCHEN. No. 95 Calhoun street. Apply 13 Washington street.

A 12 ROOM HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished; centrally located; elegant neighborhood; water best in town. Apply 61 West Mitchell street.

NEW 4 ROOM COTTAGE, COMFORTABLE, healthy locality, convenient to Walker street school, delightful situation. Apply 26 Broad street. Price $15

TO RENT—A NEW FOUR ROOM COTTAGE, 138 Thompson street, near in Apply to Jake Schane, shoe department at John Keely's.

A NEW SIX ROOM COTTAGE, NO. 23 COOPER street. Half block of Whitehall street. Very desirable. Apply No. 47 Windsor street.

G. W. ADAIR HAS FOR RENT TWO 6 ROOM houses on street car line. Macadam and brick sidewalkk in front. Nice locality; each place has servant's room. Superior water. Everything in first-class order. Would prefer permanent tenant from one to five years. Rent $25 per month.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH DRESSING-room attached, at 58 Washington street.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEman. Center of city. Every attention and convenience offered. Apply to H. R. Durand, Union depot.

IN PLEASANT LOCALITY. ONE ROOM FURnished or unfurnished, closets, gas, water and other conveniences. Terms low. Address A. B. C., Constitution office.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished. 146 South Pryor street.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN FIND COMfortable and convenient rooms at reasonable terms furnished or unfurnished. Call at 103 Collins street.

OVER NO. 47 WHITEHALL STREET, LARGE front room at $10 per month. Rear room at $5 per month.

SEVERAL LARGE ROOMS, VERY DESIRABLE, over our office. Call and see them. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing company, 71 Whitehall street.

IN PRIVATE FAMILY, A LARGE UNFURNished room, with dressing room attached, and use of bath room. With or without board. Will furnish if desired. 188 South Forsyth street.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, NICELY FITTED up, convenient to boarding house. Central and very desirable. 45 East Mitchell street.

2 CONNECTING ROOMS, ONE OF THEM FRONT room, over our store. M. Rich & Bro., 54 & 56 Whitehall street.

TWO ROOMS, 18 MARTIN STREET, TO PARties without children.

AT NO. 111 EAST GARNETT STREET, LARGE well ventilated, furnished or unfurnished rooms. Delightful for sleeping, which will be cleaned up, towels, etc., supplied if desired. Very near Mrs. Chishlom's boarding house. Mrs. E. D. Cheshire.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

STORES FOR RENT—PARTIES WANTING TO rent stores on any of the business streets, Whitehall, Alabama, Mitchell, Broad, Marietta or Decatur, can get suited by calling on me. G W Adair Wall street.

3 CHOICE OFFICE SPACES; FIRST FLOOR, very central at No. 11 E. Alabama street. Apply to J. Robinson or Charles E. Robinson. sututh

LEAK & LYLE, Rent List.—WE HAVE houses, vacant and some furnished, on Whitehall, Pryor, McDonough, Rawson, Cain, Ellis, Luckie, Collins, Ivy, Decatur, and all principal streets in city, ranging from 2 to 10 rooms in size, and five to seventy-five dollars in price. See list at office Monday. 33 Marietta st. Leak & Lyle.

E. M. ROBERT'S Rent List.—8 room house, 136 Houston street, $25; 7 room house, 55 E. Harris street, $20; 7 room cottage, 37 Merritt's avenue, $25; 3 room house and store room 590 Marietta street, $20; 5 room cottage and kitchen, 39 Church street, central $30; 4 room cottage, 34 East Pine street, $15; 6 room house, 64 Cone street, $25; 5 room house, 160 Nelson street, $16; 5 room house, 42 E. Harris street, $15; 2 three room cottages, corner Boulevard and Decatur streets each $10; 3 room new cottage, $5 Hilliard street, $10. Also many small tenement houses. Please call and examine my list. E. M. Roberts, 18 South Broad street.

IVES & KROUSE, Rent List.—0-R HOUSE 12 Wheat st., 6-r house, 18 Wheat st.; 9-r house 50 South Forsyth st.; 5-rhouse, 232 Frazer st.; 4-r house, Emma and Gray sts.; and a number of one, two and three room houses. Also, several stores. Ives & Krouse, 20 Peachtree.

GOODE, FONTAINE & ELMORE'S Rent List, office corner Decatur and Pryor streets, Kimball house.—We have many nice central residences and small, cheap houses, Call early and make selections. Goode, Fontaine & Elmore.

HENDRIX & SHELTON HAVE AN ATtractive rent list at prices to suit the times; almost any quality of house in any part of the city. In a few days we will have twelve new three room cottages (modern style) to rent at prices satisfactory to annual tenants. Call soon and make your selection. We mean business. Hendrix & Shelton, 31 S. Broad street.

T. A. FRIERSON'S Rent List.—ONE 9 room house, McDaniel st. $35; one 12 room house, Pryor st. $100; 8 room house, Ivy st. $40; 9 room house, Jones st. $30; 6 room house, Calhoun st. $20; two 4 room houses, Rawson st. $15 each; two 4 room houses, Wheat st. $11 each; 6 room house, McDonough st. $30; 7 room house, Pratt st. $25; 13 room house, E. Hunter st. $40; 5 room house Holland st. $8; 4 rooms, Pulliam st. $13; 7 room house, Larkin st. $16; 3 room house, McDonough st, $13; 6-room house E. Cain st, $20; 4-room, Rawson st, $13; 5-room, Thompson st, $16; 8 room house, Wheat st, $35; 7-room, W. Fair st, $20. Also a number of 2 and 3-room houses from $3 to $10; besides several furnished and unfurnished rooms. One large store, Forsyth st, $125; one store and basement, Peachtree st, $75; one small store, Decatur st, $6. T. A. Frierson.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE ON 3 or 5 years time. For particulars inquire of Nelson & Barker, 37 Marietta street. 10t

MONEY ADVANCED ON PROPERTY PLACED with us for absolute sale. Interest 8 per cent. Goode, Fontain & Elmore.

SHORT LOANS NEGOTIATED. $25 TO $500. Theo. J. Elmore. Goode, Fontaine & Elmore.

$275 TO LOAN ON LONG TIME. Wanted to buy for cash, 100 watches, furniture, etc. Will sell on time 3 organs. William R. Phillips, Jr.

$125 TO LOAN TO RAILROAD MEN. Wanted to buy 10 fine show cases and furniture. William R. Phillips, Jr.

$100 TO LOAN TO ANY ONE. WILL take any kind of goods on storage. Call and see me Monday. William R Phillips, Jr.

FOR SALE—Family Groceries.

SUGAR, COFFEE, LAUNDRY AND TOILET soap; tobacco, cigars, corn, hay, stock meal and groceries generally: sugar cane syrup and sweet potatoes by Elam Johnson, Son & Co.

50 GROSS SWIFT & COURTNEY'S ROUND wood and 300 parlor matches with the tax off. Elam Johnson, Son & Co.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS H. N. ELLIS IS NOW PREPARED TO receive visitors and pupils at her studio, No. 43½ Whitehall street. Call and examine her work. All styles of drawing and painting taught. †

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

HUZZA & CO., MAKE EVERY TRUNK IN stock and originate the plan of their newest styles. They buy no trunks, not even their sole leather. 12 Whitehall st.

FOR GOOD WORK. HONEST DEALING AND fair prices, go to Huzza & Co's. Trunk Factory 12 Whitehall st

FOR LATEST AND BEST STYLES OF TRUNKS, bags, Valises, shopping bags, and all leather novelties, besides an endless variety of sample cases, go to Huzza & Co's. Trunk Factory, 12 Whitehall street.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE PROMPTLY and at fair prices at the reliable Trunk Factory of Atlanta, Huzza & Co., 12 Whitehall street. Drayage free.

HELP WANTED—Male

A GOOD MILLER. MUST COME WELL REcommended. Address D. W. Rogers & Co., Etowah, Ga.

A SUPERINTENDENT FOR A SMALL COTTON seed oil mill. Address with references, A. O. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga. su wed. 1m.

ONE GOOD COLLECTOR AND ONE GOOD salesman—the latter to travel, state experience—references and salary. Address P. O. Box 113.

A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE TRIMMER—Steady job to a good man. Curtis & Weitzell.*

A STENOGRAPHER, WHO IS HIGHLY RECommended, desires position as correspondent Address Gray, care Drawer X., Macon, Georgia. †

A GOOD MAN TO RUN AND KEEP UP A Planing Machine, steady work for good man. Apply 75 W. Mitchell street, A. B. Steele & Co.

A SOBER, RELIABLE AND EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and correspondent. Must furnish best of references. None others need apply. Perkins Bros., 39 and 41 West Alabama street.

A FIRST CLASS WHITEWASHER—CALL AT Atlanta Grain Elevator.

A GENTLEMAN OF BUSINESS EXPERIENCE To a suitable party, liberal compensation. Call, or address, 48 Marietta street, room No. 19.

SALESMAN; ALSO, LARGE QUANTITIES OF seasoned maple and ash frames, cotton, moss, shucks and straw. Southern Spring Bed Co., Atlanta. 6s

AN UNMARRIED ACTIVE YOUNG MAN TO to keep books and do city collecting. Address, giving age, references and lowest salary, P. O. box 72, city.

TWO ACTIVE SOLICITORS FOR OUR LIGHT running machine here in the city. Wheeler & Wilson Mf'g Co., 71 Whitehall street.

PRINCIPALS FOR SOUTHERN HIGH Schools—Salaries $750, $800, $1,000 and $1,500 per annum. Director musical department—must be thorough and brilliant performer. Lady teacher for vocal and instrumental music and art. Gentleman for advanced mathematics, commercial department and military tactics; salary $1,000. Lady, Baptist, for instrumental music and elocution. Large demand f r teachers for Fall Term for Southern Schools and Colleges. Southern School Agency, 183½ Church street, Nashville, Tenn. fri su tu

HELP WANTED—Females.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER. ADDRESS MRS. T. B. Williams, Rome, Ga., stating terms. †

A WOMAN TO COOK AND DO HOUSE WORK (white preferred), at 305 Whitehall street.

A WHITE NURSE AT 43 HOUSTON STREET.

LADIES OR YOUNG MEN IN CITY OR COUNtry to take nice, light and pleasant work at their own homes; $2 to $5 a day easily and quietly made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; no stamp for reply. Please address Reliable Manufacturing Company, drawer TT, Philadelphia, Pa. tu th sa

MATRON AND HEAD NURSE WANTED AT 170 South Pryor street. None need apply without first-class recommendations. tf

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, now or 1st September, rapid calculator, and extremely correct. P. O. box 263. Satisfactory references. 4t

HARDWAREMAN WANTS SITUATION. IS good salesman or book keeper. Has best trade reference and refers to last employer. Address, W, 48 E. Hunter street

A SITUATION BY A SOBER, ENERGETIC young man experienced in the retail grocery business, would commence with some good house in other business on small salary. Satisfactory references given. Address A. J., this office.

A BOY 17 YEARS OLD WOULD LIKE TO LEARN machinist trade, or would take something else for summer months. Writes good hand, quick at figures. Address A. B., P. O box 5.

I WOULD BE PLEASED TO NAME A SUITAble man to any firm desiring a competent book-keeper for immediate service or for first of September. A. Howard, of Howard, Wood & Co.

A POSITION AS SALESMAN OR ASSISTANT bookkeeper, by young man who is willing to work. Would prefer to travel. Best of references. Seven years experience. Address P. O. Box 25, Washington, Ga. 4sun

A LICENSED DRUGGIST OF 15 YEARS EXperience desires a position in the wholesale or retail drug business. Is competent, unmarried and can give unexceptionable reference. Address Druggist, care Constitution office.

A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER DESIRES position as correspondent. Is highly recommended. Address Gray, care drawer X, Macon, Ga. *

AT ONCE, BY A GRADUATE, A POSITION AS teacher. Would prefer a small school, but will teach in a family. No objection to the country. Best references given. Address Miss F., Augusta, Georgia, fr su

A GRADUATE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING FROM Lehigh University, Pa., wishes a position on an engineering corps, or as draughtsman. Can give good recommendations. Address J. B. K., Box 233, Savannah, Ga.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

AT ONCE BY A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIence, a position as teacher. Would prefer a small school, but will teach in a family. No objection to the country. Best references given. Address Miss M., 71 McAfee street, Atlanta, Ga.

A LADY OF SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE qualified to teach English, Music (vocal and instrumental), German and French, desires a situation in college or family. N., Care Constitution.

A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY TO TEACH the English branches, Latin and Music, with two years experience. Private family preferred. References given. Address Miss O. L., Salem, Roanoke, county, Va.

WANTED—Boarders.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board on reasonable terms. All modern improvements, gas, hot and cold bath, etc., at 150 and 152 Whitehall street. Table boarders wanted. Mrs. S. B. Shaw. jy15 7t

A FEW BOARDERS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY at reasonable rates, 71 Collins street.

NEW YORK CITY—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with first class board and accommodations. Central location. Address M. A. Bevan, 108 E. 23d street. th su

A MARRIED COUPLE OR SOME YOUNG MEN can get a nice room with board at 89 S. Pryor street. Table fare the very best. Rates moderate.

BOARD AND ELEGANT ROOM, BEST IN THE house, 19 Houston street. Also two or three day boarders wanted. Mrs. F. M. Eddleman.

A FEW BOARDERS BY DAY, WEEK OR month, 188 South Forsyth street.

A COUPLE, OR TWO GENTLEMEN, CAN GET first-class board, with nice room, dressing room attached, central location. All conveniences. Address Home, this office.

FOR PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD APPLY at No. 15 Washington street.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD, WITH privilege of bath room, two blocks from Kimball. Also day boarders. 8 Wheat st.

APPLY TO ALBERT CHURCH, MT. AIRY, GA if you want to get board at the most delightful place in Georgia. suns5t

SELECT, GOOD BOARD—TWO ELEGANT rooms, nicely furnished, to rent and the best water in the city at the Purtell House, No. 26 North Forsyth street. we su

BOARDERS WANTED AT 193 S. FORSYTH.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD CAN BE had at Mrs. E. A. Curtis, 89 E. Mitchell street,

FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD CAN BE HAD at 63 Washington street with Mrs. Morrell.

BOARDERS WANTED—TEN TO FIFTEEN DAY boarders can be accommodated with first-class board at No., 72 Wheat street.

TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS WITH board, in a desirable location. Apply at No. 63 Washington street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

EVERYBODY TO KNOW I SELL AND BUY more old books than all the dealers in the south combined. Old Book Store, 8 Wall street,

IMPROVE YOUR LEISURE HOURS BY SENDing for a specimen copy of The Southern World, published at Atlanta, Ga., and see for yourself its merit as the cheapest and best paper for the farm, home and workshop.

ALL PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT I NOW HAVE one of the finest sign writers in this country. Send in orders. Mauck.

35,000 SEASIDES AT THE OLD Book Store, 8 Wall street

TWO HORSE WAGONS, TEAMS THAT WILL haul 25 cubic feet of stone per load. Apply at quarry. W. D. Grant & Co.

A HORSE—MUST BE GOOD IN HARNESS AND under saddle. H. Mozley, 124 Whitehall street.

INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT I AM HERE AND expect to stay and do first-class house and sign painting, papering. Mauck.

50,000 SCHOOL BOOKS AT THE Old Book Store, 8 Wall street.

AN ALTO VOICE TO COMPLETE QUARtette in choir. Must be able to respond to solos and other parts with reasonable readiness. Applications treated separately and confidential. Moderate remuneration. Address Beethoven, P. O. Box 5. †

ALL YOUR OLD BOOKS AT THE OLD BOOK Store, 8 Wall street.

REMEMBER, I HAVE THE LARGEST AND finest stock of wall paper in this country, and can furnish and hang cheap. Mauck.

KEEP UP WITH THE TIMES BY SUBSCRIBing at once for the cheapest and best agricultural and family paper published in the south, the Southern World, Atlanta, Ga., $1 per annum. Specimen copy free.

MULES—WANTED TO BUY TWO GOOD medium sized Mules. Apply at 41 Alabama street. John Stephens. 3

PERSONAL.

GOLD, GOLD—BATTLE FOUGHT AND VICtory won. I have opened the richest, largest gold vein ever opened in Georgia. Can be seen at Mr. Ansley's, 13 Kimball House, Atlanta, Monday 16th inst. Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY IN IT!—GETTING UP CLUBS FOR the Southern World, Atlanta, Ga. Send for specimen copies and premium lists.

AS I WAS PASSING THROUGH ATLANTA I wanted to see my noble-hearted, energetic, self-made friend, Mr. L. Shuttles, and was informed that he had gone to New York to lay in his goods for Atlanta and his branch house out west, and to my astonishment was also informed he had married a good many months past, in South Carolina, the lovely and accomplished little nightengale, Miss Myra Minnie Wilkes, formerly of LaGrange. May your lives be crowned with success and happiness. "Visitor."

THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL and family journal published in the south is the Southern World at Atlanta, Ga. Specimen copy free.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR ALL THE states, and notary public. Harry Krouse, 20 Peachtree street.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SOW TURNIPS AND subscribe for the Southern World.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

HULL VAPOR COOKING STOVES, 27 SOUTH Broad. If you would be comfortable buy one.

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE, FRUIT JARS, Ice Cream Freezers, China Sets, Silverware, Seth Thomas Clocks, at McBride's.

HULL VAPOR COOKING STOVES, THE BEST, and quickest.

AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE, and the celebrated Berlin ware Examine them at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's, 35 and 38 Peachtree street.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, STOVE, CHAIRS, desks and many articles for boarding house purposes. Cheap. No. 12 Anderson street, three streets beyond car line on McDonough, to the left.

HULL VAPOR COOKING STOVES, THE STOVE for hot weather.

FRUIT JARS—EVERYBODY WHO INTEND putting up fruit should call at Ripley's and get their fruit jars at once, 89 Whitehall street.

GRANITE, IRON AND PORCELAIN KETTLES, the best for preserving. Also fruit cans, at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's.

HOUSEKEEPERS, YOU CAN SAVE MONEY by going to McBride's for any article in Crockery, China, Silverware, Fine Cutlery. The low prices will surprise you.

HULL VAPOR COOKING STOVES, 27 SOUTH Broad; no heat; no smoke; no wicks, no soot; no sweating. Call and see them or ask those that use them.

OIL AND VAPOR STOVES STILL SELLING and giving satisfaction. Call and get one and avoid the heat of August. Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

A FEW MORE WATER COOLERS, REFRIGERators, ice cream freezers, etc., to be slaughtered at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's, 36 and 38 Peachtree street.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLE DINNER SETS AT McBride's, positively cheapest ever offered in the state.

FOR SALE—Building Material.

JUST RECEIVED—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large lot of first-class No.1 shingles and a general assortment of fine lumber. We also have on hand wood, chestnut and oak posts, brick, lime, etc., etc., at prices lower than ever offered in Atlanta. G. O. Williams & Bro., 234 Marietta st.

YOU CAN HAVE A PORTABLE HOUSE IN three days notice at No. 365 Marietta street. W. F. Allen & Co.

ELEGANT SLATE AND IRON MANTELS, grates, gas fixtures, just received. Largest and finest stock south at Hunnicutt & Bellingrath.

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH, ALL KINDS of job lots, cheap for cash, Delivered promptly. 365 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. W. F. Allen & Co.

LIME, LIME, LIME—HALL COUNTY LIME, fresh and cheap, at Joseph Smith's, 35 and 37 West Alabama street.

FOR SALE—Horses, Carriages, Wagons.

A FOUR-SEAT, EXTENSION-TOP PHAETON, horse and harness. Will be sold together or separately. J. W. Clayton, 90 Whitehall street. fr su

A NUMBER ONE BUGGY FOR SALE AT James Mann's blacksmith shop.

TO CLOSE OUT, OUR STOCK OF BUGGIES, Wagons, Phaetons and Harness will be sold at cost for one week. W. Powers & son.

ONE NICE TOP BUGGY, NEARLY NEW AND made here in the city. Can be seen at 71 Whitehall street.

A GOOD LARGE MULE FOR SALE CHEAP. APply at 135 Whitehall

LOST.

LOST—ON LAST WEDNESDAY, A LARGE PLAIN gold ring, engraved W. F. R. to H. J. Suitable reward paid for its return to No. 9 West Alabama street.

LOST—A LARGE MALTESE CAT, WITH WHITE spot on breast and bob-tailed. Anyone returning the same to 33 North Collins street will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—YOUNG MALE CANARY, WITH FEW feathers picked off head and wings, the same being dark and breast light. Return to 35 Poplar, corner Fairlie st., and be rewarded

TEN DOLLARS WILL BE PAID FOR THE DElivery to me, of Henry Light, a young white man about seventeen years old, commonly dressed, is light complected, wore a broad wool hat. Light stole a 3 barrel revolving gun from me about a week ago Address C P. Baugh, Atlanta, Ga *

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—A NICE LIGHT PAYing mercantile business in Atlanta, $7,000 to $8,000 stock (special line) with splendid city and state trade at one of the best stands in city; nice store, etc. Reasons for selling, bad health. Address this week "Broker," care Atlanta Constitution. 3t

A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS, FANCY GROceries and restaurant. Five years' standing. For sale on account of health of owner. Price reasonable. No. 196 Marietta street.

MUSIC.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS parties, picnics, concerts, commencements etc., whether in city or country by the Atlanta Musical Union on application to C. M. Cady, superintendent. su we 1yr.

TRUNKS AND VALISES.

HO FOR THE SPRINGS!—GREAT REDUCTION in price of trunks. We are still offering 1,0 0 zinc trunks at $3.00, former price $4 00; 1,000 zinc Saratoga trunks at $4. 0, former price $5.50; 1,000 elegant zinc trunks at $5.50, former price $7.50. Call and see them at the Atlanta Steam Trunk Factory, 50 and 92 Whitehall.

SATCHELS, VALISES AND TRAVELING BAGS. A full line very cheap. We sell a good leather valise, full shirt length, for $2.00; others charge $3.00 for same. 1,000 ladies' shopping bags at 50c. Ladies' purses and pocket-books in abundance. If you want bargains in the above call and see us. Atlanta Steam Trunk Factory, 50 and 92 Whitehall street.

HAMMOCKS, HAMMOCKS—NO USE SENDING north for them. We sell at northern factory prices. Hammocks and hammock stretchers at the Atlanta Steam Trunk Factory, 50 and 92 Whitehall street.

TRUNKS REPAIRED—IF YOU HAVE A GOOD trunk and it needs a new lock, rebinding, relining or renovating, send it to us, and your work will be well done and at bottom figures. Atlanta Steam Trunk Factory, 50 and 92 Whitehall street. *

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

CHEAP—ONE-HALF JERSEY COW. APPLY at 58 Alabama, or 138 McDonough streets.

CHEAP—JERSEY CATTLE, HOGS, MULES, Wagons, Harness, etc. Morris & Bro., Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga. tu su

TO TRUCK FARMERS—TURNIP FERTILIZER—Send and get pamphlets. Pendleton Guano Company. *su

FOR SALE—MONDAY MORNING, AT MORris's wagon yard, No. 90 West Peters street, one fine cow with young calf.

A FINE STOCK OF WALL PAPER, PAINTER'S supplies, gilt moulding, varnishes, brushes, etc. Wall Paper a specialty. Marcellus Mauck.

APPLETON'S AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA—A complete set—sixteen volumes—cloth, in perfect condition. As good as new. Price $55. Subscription price is $80. Inquire at 26 East Alabama street. *

TWO YOKES OF FINE CATTLE AND 700 BUSHels of wheat and oats. Address at once, J. L. Perkins, Winn, Douglass Co., Ga. *-wk

BARGAINS IN CROCKERY, GLASSWARE AND silverware for a few days only; bankrupt stock. G. H. Brown, 82 Whitehall. H. H. Jones receiver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOB PRINTING—E. L. WINHAM, PRACTICAL job printer, has resumed business on his own account, with an entirely new outfit, No. 6 Whitehall street, rear of Lynch & Lester's book and stationery store.

I NOW HAVE AN ARTIST SIGN WRITER—IS first class on brick, wood, zinc, glass fronts, picture scenery, etc. Marcellus Mauck.

FLY FANS REPAIRED AT GATE CITY REpair Shop, 85 Decatur street.

MAUCK CONTINUES TO GET HIS SHARE OF house and sign painting, papering, etc., because he does good work at low prices.

ALL KINDS OF SEWING MACHINES THORoughly repaired and guaranteed at Gate City Sewing Machine Exchange and Repair Shop, No. 85 Decatur street.

FOR SALE—Machinery.

AT A SACRIFICE, ONE EACH, 8, 10 AND 20 horse-power, second-hand Portable engine in good order, nearly new. Perkins Bros., 39 and 41 West Alabama *d1tw1t

SEVERAL GOOD SECOND-HAND MACHINES in perfect order for sale at G. C. S. M. Ex. and Repair shop for cash or on installments. Remember the number, 85 Decatur street. If your machine needs repairing I promise you the best possible work. Wm. E. Cunningham, proprietor.

SAW MILL OUTFIT FOR SALE, CONSISTING of 15-horse mounted Engine and Van Winkle Mill. Also Hydraulic Mining Machinery for sale, including large pump, pipe, hose and nozzle. Address W. E Nickerson, Canton, Ga. fri su we

MEDICAL.

RUPTURE—RUPTURES CURED. I HAVE A salve that will cure the most aggravated case of rupture. Price 50 cents per box, $4 per dozen. If you are afflicted, try it; also a truss that will make the cure more rapid. Send 3 cent stamp. For further particulars address M. M. Turner, box 42, Atlanta, Ga. 4su

AUCTION SALES.

DAILY SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE 10 a.m.; Jewelry, Notions and Clothing, 7 p.m. No. 7 Kimball house J. H. Gavan, Auctioneer

FEATHERS.

WANTED—TO BUY 500 POUNDS SECONDhand feathers. J. C. Fuller, dealer in groceries and stock feed, 67 Broad street. 1m

JEWELRY.

MAIER & DELKIN, 2½ MARIETTA STREET, wholesale dealers in watchmaker's and jeweler's tools and materials, have fitted up a workshop with latest improved machinery, and make a specialty of making fine badges, plain and enameled, rings, or any piece of jewelry desired. Diamond setting and artistic engraving executed in the latest designs. A full line of Watch, Clock and Fly fan material always on hand.

PUMPS.

FOR STONE PUMPS, IRON WINDMILLS AND Old Dominion Iron Paint, go to John T. Haunson & Co., 112 Whitehall street. All kinds of pump repairing promptly done.

SEE THE CELEBRATED LEFFEL IRON WINDmill just put up for Dr. Binder, superintendent Georgia Chemical Works, at Edgewood, by John T. Haunson & Co., 112 Whitehall street.

FOUND.

FOUND—THAT I HAVE THE BOSS SIGN writer. First-class on brick walls, wood, metal, glass fronts, pictures, scenery, etc. Marcellus Mauck.

FOUND—THAT MAUCK IS NOW PREPARED to do any and all kinds of sign writing, having secured the services of a first-class man.

WANTED—Money.

A CUSTOMER WANTS $1200 FOR 12 MONTHS. Secured by real estate worth 3 times that amount, Will pay big interest. E. M. Roberts, 18 South Broad street.

FOR SALE—Country Produce.

PLENTY OF FRESH WATERMELONS BY CARload or dray load. Canteloupes in neat crates. LeConte pears, peaches and apples; eggs, chickens, butter, cabbage. Large Irish potatoes arriving and being distributed daily by Elam Johnson, Son & Co.

SADDLERY.

ONE SET LIGHT AND ONE SET HEAVY SECond hand buggy harness, and one set double at your own price. D. Morgan, 80 Whitehall.

ONE WEEK MORE FOR SPECIAL BARGAINS in Saddles, Harness, Lap Dusters, Whips and Spurs. D Morgan, 80 Whitehall street.

A JOB LOT OF SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARness this week at D. Morgan. 80 Whitehall st.

Received Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—GOOD, ACTIVE CANVASSING agents for city and country. Apply at 42 Marietta street to-morrow morning, between nine and ten oclock. Liberal terms to the right kind of men and good chances for promotion.

FOR RENT—TWO CONNECTING ROOMS TO desirable parties. Apply 55 Luckie st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A PRIVATE family, one accustomed to milk a cow preferred, and a home. Must have good references. To such good wages will be given. 386 Whitehall st. corner McDaniel street.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER—MUST take $2,500 or more interest in business. Investment safe, profits large, besides good salary to right man. Address, with real name, Wheeler, No 41 N. Forsyth street, Atlanta.

Farmers, Look to Your Interests.

THE BEST SEED ARE THE CHEAPEST.

HUNNICUTT'S PROLIFIC OATS

Are the best for the following reasons:

1. One bushel of seed makes a bountiful stand on any land.
2. They stand cold and do not get winter-killed.
3. They are absolutely rust-proof.
4. They do well sown spring or fall—best in October
5. They frequently weigh 40 to 42 pounds per bushel, struck measure.
6. They never fail to make a crop.
7. They stand grazing well.

From seven acres thin land I cut 300 dozen, which threshed out 500 bushels. Pure seed for sale by J. B. HUNNICUTT, Turin, Coweta county, Ga., at $1 per bushel. I respectfully refer to the following farmers, who have tried them; J. R. McColum, J. D. Ray, D. L. Moore, J. L. Bailey, Newnan, Ga.; G. H. Page, H. A. Urquhart, W. I. Austen, J. G. Summers, V. B Ingram, Turin, Ga. su&wky

THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at $1 per month $2 50 for three months, or $10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 15, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the South Atlantic and Gulf states, fair weather, south to west winds, slight changes in temperature and barometer.

DAMIETTA, where the cholera easily obtained a deadly foothold, is both filthy, and unhappily located. It is the home of malaria, surrounded as it is by vast marshes. Part of the town has been burned, and most of the people have either escaped through the sanitary cordons or fallen under the attacks of the plague, and the death-rate is therefore decreasing. It would be well indeed if the town could be wholly destroyed, for its existence will always be a source of danger to all Europe and even to America.

THE prices of beef and pork, and all other hog products, have gone down and down at all the great sources of supply, until the bottom has probably been reached. The supply of cattle and hogs is abundant, and there is every prospect that low prices will prevail through the rest of the year. But the consumer as yet gets no benefit from this break in the market. It is strange how soon the smallest dealer hears of higher prices where he buys, and how slow he is in hearing about a downward turn in the market.

NEXT Wednesday night Colonel Richard Malcolm Johnston, of Baltimore, will deliver his lecture, "Country Life in Georgia Fifty Years Ago," in the senate chamber. To those who have read Colonel Johnston's delightful sketches of Georgia life it is not necessary to say how rich an entertainment is in store in the forthcoming lecture. The distinctive features and peculiarities of the last generation in the south never had a closer observer or a more faithful delineator than Colonel Johnston. His lecture will be a graphic picture of the time and the people with which it deals.

THE HILL PORTRAITS.

The joint committee of the senate and house have designated the upper gallery of the hall of the Young Men's library as the place in which the competing portraits of the late Senator Hill are to be exhibited. The pictures must be hung on the 20th inst, and the committee express the hope that all will be in place on Wednesday next, so as to enable all the members of the legislature and general public to see them side by side. The popular judgment is invariably correct, and we know of no better way to secure it than to throw these pictures open to the people. It is understood that about a dozen will be placed before the committee, nearly all of them from the studios of home artists. The gallery has been generously devoted to the display of these pictures by the library association, and we are authorized to invite the people to look at these pictures from 9 o'cock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night up to the end of the present week. The appropriation of the state for a portrait of the dead senator is one thousand dollars, and this sum is to go to the artist who presents the best picture.

FURMAN'S SPEECH.

Considerable space in our supplement is devoted to a full report of the address recently delivered in Montgomery by Hon. Farish Furman, of Georgia. The speech, however, is well worth the space it occupies, containing as it does the views and ideas of one of the most successful agriculturists in the south. Mr. Furman's views are not theories; they are the result of actual experience and experiment; they are based on facts, and for that reason they possess a peculiar value just at this time when the impulse of progress seems to have seized upon the agriculture of the state.

We commend the address not only to those who are actually engaged in farming, but to young men who are seeking openings to a successful career. There is nothing more successful, all things considered, than successful farming, and the example of such men as Mr. Furman will do more than anything else to convince young men that there is such a thing as substantial success upon the farm.

The address is interesting in its entirety, but a fact of peculiar interest to the farmer is set forth in relation to the manufacture of acid phosphate, which will enable the farmer to bring his own compost heap up to the highest point necessary for the fertilization of the soil. The pyrites are available, capital is available and the energy of the farmer, a necessary element, is also available.

It is said that a company with ample capital is to be formed for the purpose of manufacturing the chemical ingredients necessary for a perfect compost, such as Mr. Furman has applied to his sixty-acre farm. This will enable farmers to utilize their own barnyard manures to the greatest advantage, and save to the state thousands of dollars annually.

IN SEVEN STATES.

The elections of importance and interest this fall are seven in number. In Massachusetts it is now plain that General Butler will be the democratic candidate for governor, but it is by no means plain that the republicans can name a man who can beat him. The contest in New York will disclose the real strength of the two parties, as both will go into the canvass without splits or bolts. No governor is to be elected, but important state officers of a lesser grade and a full legislature are to be chosen, and both parties appreciate the scope and value of the contest. The democrats are enthusiastically united, and a full republican vote will be polled. If the republicans cannot carry the state this fall, they certainly cannot next year. New Jersey elects a governor, and in this state the democrats are full of hope, while the republicans are full of discord. There is a Robeson clique and a Sewell clique, and several bitter local divisions. The fight in Pennsylvania is not without interest, although the republicans are again apparently united, Don Cameron being in exile, and the stalwarts having consented to occupy back seats. There is an uneasy feeling, however, in the independent ranks. There is a constant fear that the son of his father will return to claim his inheritance. The fight in Ohio is progressing warmly but favorably for the democrats. Judge Hoadly makes a deep impression wherever he appears on the stump. He is one of the brainiest men in the country, and his scathing criticisms of republican rule should be published beyond the bounds of Ohio. The Iowa canvass turns upon the liquor question, and unless there is a change in the situation, the license plan supported by the democrats and the Germans and liberal men generally will pull through. Nor are the democrats without hope in Minnesota, the seventh state in our list. The republicans are disheartened by dissensions, and the prohibitionists have put up a strong ticket, that will draw nearly all its support from the republicans. These facts inspire the democrats to extra effort. In all of these states the democrats are hopeful, resolute and well organized. Perhaps the poorest chance for a democratic victory is in tariff bound Pennsylvania; but in the other states mentioned the democrats will not cease to hope until an adverse result is announced after the polls are closed.

THE Chicago Times had an editorial the other day favoring free trade. On being accused of it, Editor Story wrote another editorial going to show that "states are provinces by reason of free trade, and because the ultimate effect of such a policy will finally come to be regarded as the object and end of government." Nobody can possibly deny this.

IT is a little singular that now when the democratic papers of Georgia are paying no attention to Buck and Bryant, the republican papers of the north are alluding to them as bummers and earthworms, and nuisances. Georgia republicanism appears to be in a very sad way.

THERE is no reason why the English speculators shouldn't buy up all the confederate bonds. They will have as much fun with them after awhile as the original confederate holders did. Nobody wants to prevent an English speculator from having fun.

THE general public will be glad r John C. New has the republican gyascutus of Indiana by the tail. If somebody should inquire who Mr. New is, our frank reply would be, we don't know. But Indiana is somewhere on the map.

FRANK HATTON is hunting around for another postoffice that can be named in his honor. He has gone to Chicago where he can examine the map without interruption.

BUTLER says he is for the under dog in the fight. And now some republican dude in Massachusetts will rise up and say that the under dog had trouble enough before.

THE Ohio campaign is now up in the nineties. Deacon Smith holds his beer mug in one hand and fights the active democracy with the other.

THE difference between the county democracy of New York and Tammany, is not one of degree. They are both dishonest.

GERMANY is a very foreign country, but the editors over there seem to know all about diseased American hog's fat.

THE attempt of the republican newspapers to make Mr. Randall speaker by main strength is having its effect.

THE tanning of human hides is an industry favored by Harvard.

POLITICAL NOTES.

EDMUNDS and Lincoln is a combination which finds some favor among republicans east and west.

JUDGE KINNE and Governor Sherman, rival candidates, are going to hold joint discussions in Iowa.

DEMOCRATIC managers in Massachusetts claim that their canvass of sixty cities and towns show decided gains.

REPRESENTATIVE HARRIS, of Massachusetts is talked of as the new secretary of the navy, if Mr. Chandler secures a senatorship.

REPORTS received from London show that Congressman Kelly is gradually recovering his health, and hopes to be in his seat when congress assembles in December.

THE house of representatives that meets in December next will be composed of 323 members, divided politically as follows: Democrats 191, republicans 119, readjusters 6, independents 5, greenbackers 2. The democrats have a majority of 59 over the combined opposition.

MR. RANDALL announces that he will go into the caucus for the speakership, and, further, that he is not a candidate for any other office. The American people will be pleased to learn that Mr. Randall is going to be so easily satisfied. It was feared that he might want the earth.

A PROMINENT Pennsylvania politician, in answer to the question of who is Niles, the nominee for state auditor general, he replied: "Niles lives in Mitchell's town. He was a member of the state legislature in 1880, and led the bolt of half-breeds against Harry Oliver for United States senator. He supported and worked for Stewart, who ran as an independent republican candidate for governor last year. He is a half-breed of half-breeds. Livsey, who was nominated for state treasurer, is the present cashier of the state treasury and is a stalwart. He belongs to the machine."

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

DUELIST ELAM is out of danger.

EX-SENATOR TABOR has just paid $3,000 for a Brewster coach, lined with sky-blue satin.

MR. CHAMBERLIN, the father of the American lady famous in Europe for her beauty, will not permit photographers to sell his daughter's pictures.

JUSTICE BRADLEY, of the United States supreme court, claims that he can demonstrate that the crucifixion took place on the 7th of April A. D 30.

REV. HENRY GREY, earl of Stamford, has married a colored woman in Barbadoes. His son, William Grey, has resigned his professorship at Codrington college, Barbadoes, and has returned to England.

MISS LOVEY LEE, daughter of the late William P. Lee, of New York, who last winter was declared to be the prettiest unmarried woman in Rome, has been betrothed to Mr. Denison, a wealthy London banker.

MR. MOROSINI, confidential agent of Jay Gould, says that Mr. Gould has abandoned the projected yacht voyage around the world. Mr. Gould will, he says, spend next winter cruising in the Mediterranean, but the date of his departure from this country has not been decided upon.

SLOAT, RUSSELL & CO., lumber manufacturers at No. 116 Wall street and at Savannah and Stockton, Ga, have suspended payment on account of trouble among the partners, and Mr. Wilson Godfrey, of No. 82 Wall street, has been appointed receiver at the request of the partners and creditors to prevent the property from being sacrificed. The liabilities are reported at about $100,000, and it is said the assets will exceed that amount. The firm have been in business eighteen years, and had more than $100,000 capital invested.

NIGHTS WITH UNCLE REMUS.*

II.

Brother Rabbit Takes Some Exercise.

One night while the little boy was sitting in Uncle Remus's cabin, waiting for the old man to finish his hoe-cake, and refresh his memory as to the further adventures of Brother Rabbit, his friends and his enemies, something dropped upon the top of the house with a noise like the crack of a pistol. The little boy jumped, but Uncle Remus looked up and exclaimed, "Ah-yi!" in a tone of triumph.

"What was that, Uncle Remus?" the child asked, after waiting a moment to see what else would happen.

"News fum Jack Fros', honey. W'en dat hick'y-nut tree out dar year 'im comin' she 'gins ter drap w'at she got. I mighty glad," he continued, scraping the burnt crust from his hoe-cake with an old case-knife, "I mighty glad hick'y-nuts aint big en heavy ez grine-stones."

He waited a moment to see what effect this queer statement would have on the child.

"Yasser, I mighty glad—dat I is. 'Kase ef hick'y-nuts 'uz big ez grine-stones dish yer ole callyboose 'ud be a leakin' long 'fo' Chris'mus."

Just then another hickory-nut dropped upon the roof, and the little boy jumped again. This seemed to amuse Uncle Remus, and he laughed until he was near to choking himself with his smoking hoe-cake.

"You does des 'zackly lak ole Brer Rabbit done, I 'clar' to gracious ef you don't," the old man cried, as soon as he could get his breath; "des 'zackly fer de worl'."

The child was immensely flattered, and at once he wanted to know how Brother Rabbit did. Uncle Remus was in such good humor that he needed no coaxing. He pushed his spectacles back on his forehead, wiped his mouth on his sleeve, and began:

"Hit come 'bout dat soon one mawnin' todes de fall er de year, Brer Rabbit wuz stirrin' 'roun' in de woods atter some bergamot fer ter make 'im some ha'r-grease. De win' blow so col' dat it make 'im feel right frisky, en eve'y time he year de bushes rattle he make lak he skeerd. He 'uz gwine on dis away, hoppity-skippity, w'en bimeby he year Mr. Man cuttin' on a tree way off in de woods. He fotch up, Brer Rabbit did, en lissen fus wid one year en den wid de yuther.

"Man, he cut, en cut, en Brer Rabbit he lissen en lissen. Bimeby, w'iles all dis gwine on, down come de tree—kubber-lang-bang-blam! Brer Rabbit, he tuck'n jump des lak you jump, en let 'loue dat, he make a break, he did, en he lipt out fum dar lak de dogs wuz atter 'im."

"Was he scared, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy.

"Skeerd! Who? Him? Shoo! don't you fret yo'se'f 'bout Brer Rabbit, honey. In dem days dey want nothin' gwine dat kin skeer Brer Rabbit. Tooby sho', he tuck keer hisse'f, en ef you know de man w'at 'fuse ter take keer hisse'f, I lak mighty well ef you p'int 'im out. Deed'n dat I would!"

Uncle Remus seemed to boil over with argumentative indignation.

"Well, den," he continued, "Brer Rabbit run twel he git sorter het up like, en des 'bout de time he makin' ready fer ter squot en ketch he win', who should he meet but Brer Coon gwine home atter settin' up wid ole Brer Bull-Frog. Brer Coon see 'im runnin', en he hail 'im:

"'W'at yo' hurry, Brer Rabbit?'

"'Aint got time ter tarry!'

"'Folks sick?'

"'No, my Lord! Aint got time ter tarry!'

"'Tryin' yo' soopleness?'

"'No, my Lord! Aint got time ter tarry!'

"'Do pray, Brer Rabbit, tell me de news!'

"'Mighty big fuss back yan in de woods. Aint got time ter tarry!'

"Dis make Brer Coon feel mighty skittish, 'kaze he fur ways fum home, en he des lipt out, he did, en went a b'ilin' thoo de woods. Brer Coon aint gone fur twel he meet Brer Fox.

"'Hey, Brer Coon, whar you gwine?'

"'Aint got time ter tarry!'

"'Gwine at' de doctor?'

"'No, my Lord! Aint got time ter tarry!'

"'Do pray, Brer Coon, tell me de news.'

"'Mighty quare racket back dar in de woods. Aint got time ter tarry!'

"Wid dat, Brer Fox lipt out, he did, en fa'rly split de win'. He aint gone fur twel he meet Brer Wolf.

"'Hey, Brer Fox! Stop en res' yo'se'f?'

"'Aint got time ter tarry!'

"'Who bin want de doctor?'

"'No'ne, my Lord! Aint got time ter tarry!'

"'Do pray, Brer Fox, good er bad, tell me de news!'

"'Mighty kuse fuss back dar in de woods! Aint got time ter tarry!'

"Wid dat, Brer Wolf shuck hisse'f loose fum de face er de yeth, en he aint git fur twel he meet Brer B'ar. Brer B'ar he ax, en Brer Wolf make ans'er, en bimeby Brer B'ar he fotch a snort en run'd off; en bless gracious! twant long 'fo' de las' one er de creeturs wuz a skaddlin' thoo de woods lak de Ole Boy wuz atter um—en all 'kaze Brer Rabbit year Mr. Man cut tree down.

"Dey run'd en dey run'd," Uncle Remus went on, "twel dey come ter Brer Tarrypin house, en dey sorter slak up, 'kaze dey done mighty nigh los' der win'. Brer Tarrypin, he up'n ax um wharbouts dey gwine, en dey 'low dey wuz a monstus tarry-fyin' racket back dar in de woods. Brer Tarrypin, he ax w'at she soun' lak. One say he dunno, n'er say he dunno, den dey all say dey dunno. Den Brer Tarrypin, he up'n ax who year dis monstus racket. One say he dunno, n'er say he dunno, den dey all say dey dunno. Dis make ole Brer Tarrypin laff 'way down in he insides, en he up'n say, sezee:

"'You all kin run 'long ef you feel skittish,' sezee. 'Atter I cook my brekkus en wash up de dishes, ef I gits win' er any 'spishus racket maybe I mought take down my pairsol en foller long atter you,' sezee.

"W'en de creeturs come ter make inquirements 'mungs one er n'er 'bout who start de news, hit went right spang back ter Brer Rabbit, but, lo en beholes! Brer Rabbit aint dar, en it tu'n out dat Brer Coon is de man w'at seed 'im las'. Den dey got ter layin' de blame un it on one er n'er, en little mo' en dey'd er fit dar scan'lous, but ole Brer Tarrypin, he up'n 'low dat ef dey want ter git de straight un it, dey better see Brer Rabbit.

"All de creeturs wuz 'gree'ble, en dey put out ter Brer Rabbit house. W'en dey get dar, Brer Rabbit wuz a-settin' cross-legged in de front po'ch winkin' at de sun. Brer B'ar, he speak up:

"'W'at make you fool me, Brer Rabbit?'

"'Fool who, Brer B'ar?'

"'Me, Brer Rabbit, dat's who.'

"'Dish yer de fus' time I seed you dis day, Brer B'ar, en you er mo' dan welcome ter dat.'

"Dey all ax 'im en git de same ans'er, en den Brer Coon put in:

"'W'at make you fool me, Brer Rabbit?'

"'How I fool you, Brer Coon?'

"'You make lak dey wuz a big racket, Brer Rabbit.'

"'Dey sholy wuz a big racket, Brer Coon.'

"'W'at kinder racket, Brer Rabbit?'

"'Ah-yi! You oughter ax me dat fus', Brer Coon.'

"'I axes you now, Brer Rabbit.'

"'Mr Man cut tree down, Brer Coon.'

"Co'se dis make Brer Coon feel like a nat'al-born slink, en 'twa'n't long 'fo all de creeturs make der bow ter Brer Rabbit en mozey off home."

"Brother Rabbit had the best of it all along," said the little boy, after waiting to see whether there was a sequel to the story.

"Oh, he did dat away!" exclaimed Uncle Remus. "Brer Rabbit was a mighty man in dem days."

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Ought to Be Satisfied.

From the Chicago Herald.

The Kansas City Times mourns that our Jewish citizens have no land of their own; no country to call home. What do they want with land? They have all the clothing stores and most of the money.

THE SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY.

At the pending meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia it was resolved to print in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, for the information of the legislature, the steps already taken by the university in regard to the proposed school of technology, as set forth in Chancellor Mell's report for 1881-2 and 1882-3. The extracts from those reports are submitted herewith in accordance with the resolution:

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY.

I have had the honor of conversing with distinguished members of the board of trustees on the subject of the formal establishment of a department of technology here, and thoughtful members of the alumni have opened correspondence with me on the same subject. Besides, the public press and many public speakers have time and again expressed a desire for an institution devoted to practical education. The fact seems not to be known by the public generally, but it is true that we already have in actual operation here the most important parts of a technological institute. All that is necessary to make the system complete is for the board to found here a workshop.

A technological institute is a school in which practical arts are taught. As already intimated, the university has now in active operation four of the departments which make up such an institute, viz: Physics, chemistry, engineering and agriculture. In each of these departments, in addition to the old theoretical course of instruction, we have a practical course, in which students are made to perform actual work. This is strictly true of the three first named departments. The work done in them by students is manual work, in which the theoretical instruction given in the lecture room is practically carried out and illustrated by the student, who, after completing his course, is a physicist, a chemist or an engineer, or all combined, if he has had the time and talent to become familiar with each of the branches. In agriculture the student, it is true, does not perform manual labor, but he has the opportunity to see it done.

To complete our scheme, it would be necessary to have added to the foregoing departments an industrial school, or rather workshop. In this a young man could be trained to the actual use of tools.

The equipment of such a workshop can be carried to an almost infinite degree; for a complete equipment should be capable of illustrating every process of every kind of manufacture. But, in its beginning, it should have a good set of wood-working tools, such as ordinary carpenter's tools, wood planing machines, lathes, moulding machines, circular and band saws, morticing machines, etc, etc. In the next place, it should possess a good set of metal working tools—such as are found in an ordinary machine and foundry establishment. These two sets of equipments, with a steam engine to furnish the necessary power, would be the foundation upon which any enlargement in the way of special machines can afterwards be laid. These equipments should be under charge of a practical man, a workman or boss.

The object would be to train young men, by subjecting them to actual manual labor at the tools or machines, to a thorough understanding of the construction and management of them. For instance, a young man may have acquired from drawing and from incidental visits to a machine shop a certain amount of knowledge, which will enable him to tell, at a glance, the difference between a lathe and a planing machine, or a punching machine. But let him obtain employment as manager of a shop, or be placed in charge of certain constructions In these relations he may at any time be called upon to direct work to be done, or perhaps have to do it himself. In these cases it will not be sufficient for him to know the machines as a whole; he must understand every part of it, how to adjust the work to it, how to regulate it, and if it gets out of order, he must be able promptly to go to the cause, and remove it. In a word, a young man, after going through such a training, and being further educated in drawing, in chemistry, in physics, and in engineering, would be not only completely fitted to enter at once upon the charge of wood and metal machine shops, but his acquaintance with machinery would make him competent to supervise any kind of manufacture.

This industrial department once established, admits of almost endless development in the way of illustrating all kinds of manufacturing processes.

COST OF EQUIPMENT.

The cost of the primary equipment described above, I am told, would be as follows:

Building, including a detached one for steam engine and boiler house	$ 8,000
Engines and boilers	4,000
Equipment of carpenter's shop	5,000
Equipment of machine shop and foundry	15,000
Total	$32,000

The estimate for engines and boilers is intended to cover cost of two engines—one a high pressure, the other a low pressure of condensing engine. It would be well to have both types, so as to make students familiar with the workings of each.

Extract of the chancellor's report to the board of trustees, university of Georgia, July, 1883:

DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY.

The trustees, at their last annual meeting, passed the following resolution: "Resolved, That the chancellor's report in respect to the practical department of technology is approved, and that the same be carried into operation just so soon as the state shall appropriate the money necessary; and that the chancellor be instructed to lay the plan before the next governor and legislature and urge the necessary appropriation." In accordance with the above instruction, I addressed a communication on the subject to the governor, the substance of which his excellency communicated to the legislature with favorable comments. But the general assembly, at its first session, was for some time absorbed in conducting elections before it; and our friends were so much divided, if not ambittered, upon those elections, that I thought it inopportune to bring the matter before that body then. I therefore, through some of your members, requested your body, then in session in Atlanta, to so modify your action as to relieve me from instructions, and to make it my duty to act in concert with your committee appointed to take care of the interests of the university before the legislature. Accordingly, you adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That the chancellor be relieved from presenting the matter of techology to the legislature and that he be requested to act with the committee appointed to see to the interests of the university before the legislature." The committee, I suppose, thought it was not wise to broach the subject to the legislature, as I received no communication from them.

I was gratified, though, to notice in the papers that Hon. N. E. Harris, a graduate of the university and its warm friend, had introduced a resolution proposing to appoint a committee of inquiry on technology. Soon after that resolution passed and the committee was appointed, I addressed the chairman, Mr. Harris, on the subject, and laid before him my plans, as I had previously done to the trustees, and by their instruction to his excellency, the governor. He was greatly surprised, because he had thought that no one had moved in the matter before him; but he was much gratified to know that he could count on the potent help of the university. I argued with him that the "institute," if decided on, should be located here.

1. Because it is necessary to complete the organization of the "State College of agriculture and the mechanic arts." We have already laboratories in physics and in chemistry, and, virtually, in engineering and in agriculture; and we need to complete our equipment here, a laboratory of the mechanic arts.

2. Because, if the "institute" be located anywhere else, there would be needed an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars for equipment in professors and the other appliances of library, apparatus, etc., that are already available here without additional expense.

3. Because an "institute" of the kind thoroughly equipped, if located at another place, would be a damaging competitor to the university here.

While reserving the question of location for future consideration, Mr. Harris admitted the force of the argument in favor of this place, and ventured the opinion that possibly the result I desired could be accomplished should the trustees lend their active influence to that end.

I beg leave, most respectfully, but with emphasis, to call the attention of your honorable body to this important matter.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I doubt whether a dispute about locality is conducive to the passage of a normal school bill at all. My article, while expressing my individual opinion in favor of Atlanta, was merely designed to favor the passage of a normal school bill on its merits, leaving the question of locality open. I think Atlanta stands less chance than any other city of profiting by such a bill, less than Milledgeville herself.

As for the supposed "contract" with Milledgeville and "bad faith." I think Milledgeville has made no definite surrender, only a conditional one. She knew perfectly well nobody has any power to "contract" the delivery of a state normal school to her, but the legislature of Georgia and the governor as a part thereof. Individual members of the legislature, the representatives of Atlanta, Augusta, etc., may contract in advance of discussion, to vote for this bill in opposition to a normal school bill leaving the question of location open, and to be decided on its merits. Also, the school commissioner may contract to give his powerful support to such a bill against any other whatever. Only thus could Milledgeville have a "right" to talk about "bad faith" in anybody, and then only in the individual contractors. I doubt if the passage of a bill at all is promoted by anything which has been written. I doubt if such a bill can pass purely on its merits. Some of the wisest friends of the school say, "More is the pity!"

But it is right to insist that there is no "contract." Milledgeville has no vested "right" to oppose such a modified bill, if the friends of education in the legislature thought it worth while to propose it.

A FRIEND TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Married in Marietta.

Special to The Constitution.

MARIETTA, July 14.—Married last Wednesday, at the residence of Mr. J. B. Campbell, Mr. W. E. Edmonston, of Texas, to Miss Fannie Cartledge, of this place, Rev. D. L. Buttolph officiating.

TRUCK AND TRUCKERS.

A Heavy Day's Shipment in Watermelons—116 Car Sent Out.

Shipments and Movements of Truck.

Yesterday was emphatically watermelon day on the Western and Atlantic railroad. The shipments amounted to the astonishing total of 116 cars. Of this number the Central railroad brought up 84 cars, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia 26 cars, and Georgia railroad 2 cars, and 2 were local shipments.

The distribution was as follows: 64 to Cincinnati, 9 to Chicago, 8 to St. Louis, 6 to Indianapolis, 6 to Chattanooga, 4 to Nashville, 4 to Detroit, 3 to Cleveland, 2 to Louisville, 2 to Memphis, 1 to Evansville, 1 to Fort Wayne, 1 to Grand Rapids, 1 to Springfield, 1 to Milwaukee, 1 to Washington, D. C., 1 to Lexington, Ky., 1 to Bay City, Mich. Thirty crates of pears were also forwarded to western points.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Jesup and Atlanta Short Line will bring in 59 carloads of melons early this morning on special trains to be hurried on to the west by the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Special to the Constitution.

FORT GAINES, Ga., July 14.—Shipments to day: 1 car of melons to Birmingam, Ala.; 1 car melons to Cincinnati. W. A. GRAHAM.

State of the Markets.

ATLANTA, July 13.—The bottom fell out of the melon market and still some reach for a deeper depth. They sold to-day 5 to 12½ cents, a few fancy brought 17½ cents. Peaches in demand. Tomatoes and cabbage in demand. Canteloupes $1 50 per crate.
ELAM JOHNSON, SON & CO.

ATLANTA, July 14—Melon market burst all to pieces selling from $5 to $17 per hundred, with about 35 cars on track. No sale for culls at any price. Would advise shippers to hold up shipments to this market for a few days. A. McD. WILSON & CO.

Special to The Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, July 14—Market steady, moderate stock, fair demand. Prime $15; choice $20 per hundred.
STEVENS, LAING & DAVIS.

Special to The Constitution.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Melon market nominal, heavy receipts. JELKS, BROWN & CO.

Special to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, July 14.—The Savannah to-day brought 30,000 melons, which sold readily at $30 to $35 for selections; $20 to $25 for primes. BURROWS & ELY.

OFF TO THE SEASIDE.

The Gate City Guard Leave for Morehead City—A Pleasant Trip Expected.

The Gate City Guard left for Morehead City yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a large number of excursionists.

In obedience to orders the company assembled at their armory at half past one o'clock. After a short drill they went through an inspection to make sure of each man's readiness for the trip. Everything was all right and the company in good shape and fine spirits for their journey. At 2 o'clock, headed by the colored brass band of the city and escorted by a detachment of the Governor's Horse Guard, they proceeded to the depot. On their way they were frequently cheered and wishes for a splendid time were expressed from all quarters. The company, about forty strong, presented a handsome appearance, and were met at the depot by a large number of friends and several members of the company who could not get off. The number of excursionists was somewhat larger than was at first expected, but notwithstanding this fact, ample accommodations were furnished for all. At 2:40 o'clock the train pulled out amid loud cheers. They will reach Morehead at 4 o'clock to-night.

Beware of the Wires.

From the Chicago Daily News.

Look out for wires. Don't touch any of them unless you know they are not those which supply electricity for lighting purposes. A shock from a 300-cup battery will knock a man stiff, and these wires have currents equal to 3,000-cup batteries. A shock from them will kill a man so dead that he will scarcely wake at the last trump. But why are these deadly things allowed where they may come in contact with people and destroy life? You tell. We only warn the public against them, not pretending to explain the mystery. The wires for the incandescent light are said to be harmless, those of the arc light being the dangerous ones.

Whither are we Drifting.

From the Courier Journal.

Can not the conservative people see to what we are drifting, The tariff is the most powerful means of corruption known to any people. Step by step it leads us to social convulsions and political revolutions. This division of the surplus is only a temporary expedient. The revenues rise higher and higher as the population increases, and other means of absorption must be devised. The New York Tribune proposes to have the national government assume all the state, county and municipal debts; next we will have to consider these three propositions:

Shall we pay the confederate bonds and redeem the confederate notes?

Shall we pay for the emancipated slaves?

Shall we pension the confederate soldiers?

Apache Raids.

TOMBSTONE, Arizona, July 14.—Reports to Sonoro, Mexico, are to the effect that the Apaches are raiding the district of Montezuma and San Pareipa, committing murders, and stealing cattle. A special to the "Epitaph" from Oposura states that a band of twenty savages attacked Hacienda Pariepa, six miles south of Oposura, killing three men. Colonel Bandola started in pursuit of the Indians with thirty Mexican troops. He found the bodies of three men. It is positively known that twelve men have been murdered by the Apaches in the neighborhood of Oposura since General Crook took their families from the Sierra Madres.

Impeaching the Mayor.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The upper house of the municipal assembly has adopted a resolution declaring that the mayor of this city, Wm. L. Ewing, has neglected his duty and violated his oath of office in not making his appointments at the commencement of the third year of his term, as provided by the city charter, and that he will be heard in the matter by the council at the session of July 27th. This is regarded as a preliminary step in the proceedings to impeach the mayor.

The Board Sustained.

BATH, N. Y., July 14.—The board of trustees of the Soldiers' home met in executive session this morning, when resolutions were adopted fully exonerating General Pitcher, superintendent, and commending his course in discharging Rev. John Cowan James Turner and Felix Duffy from the home, also exonerating Trustee Jonathan Robie and Quartermaster Leavers from the charges preferred.

Convicted of Murder.

RICHMOND, Va., July 14.—Barbara Miller, colored, on trial in Henrico county court as accessory in the murder of her husband, Daniel Miller, by Charles Henipee, her paramour, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree as accessory before the fact.

Judge Newman this evening sentenced the convicted woman to be hanged on the 14th of September next.

A Fire Alarm.

AMERICUS, July 14.—The fire alarm was sounded a little after 8 o'clock last Wednesday night. The fire proved to be in the residence occupied by Mrs. Max Marcus on Jackson street. The building was entirely consumed with a part of the contents. The fire department succeeded in saving all adjoining property. The building was owned by Harold, Johnson & Co. All losses, including the furniture, are fully covered by insurance.

Disturbances in Crete.

LONDON, July 14.—Affairs in Crete, owing to the resistence of the people to the payment of taxes, are very grave. Committees are being formed throughout the Island to resist the illegal measures of the porte. An outbreak is expected.

A Bad Case of Colic.

From the Athens Banner.

The Macon Telegraph calls Grady, of THE CONSTITUTION, "the cucumber apostle." We notice that Grady has given that paper a bad case of colic

A Russian Town Burned.

LONDON, July 14.—Nearly one quarter of the town of Rostov, Russia, burned, despite the exertions of the populace, fire brigade and the troops Several persons were injured.

Counterfeit Money.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Information has been received at the treasury department that "filled twenty dollar gold pieces have appeared in Tennessee and other parts of the south.

Half the Town Destroyed.

BELLEVILLE, Nev., July 14.—A fire this morning destroyed half the business part of town. The losses are $55,000. Insurance $30,000.

Resignation of Earl Ripon.

SIMLA, July 14.—It is reported that the marquis of Ripon has resigned the viceroyship of India.

THROUGH THE CITY.

A Glimpse of Current Events in Atlanta—The Day's Doings.

TO-MORROW and next day Mr. Moser's Hill picture will be on exhibition at his studio.

GOVERNOR MCDANIEL has not nominated a city court solicitor yet.

TO-MORROW the Air-Line road will carry out a train to Asheville, N. C., composed entirely of sleepers.

THE Scotch stone cutters of Stone mountain, eighteen in number, spent yesterday in the city.

THE chief of the fire department election Monday night will be a brief one. Mr. Ryan's reelection is generally conceded.

MR. L. LUTZ, a planter whose place is four miles west of Atlanta, yesterday exhibited in the city a stalk of cotton with a root three feet long.

THE CONSTITUTION is under obligations to Mr. W. W. Thompson, of Smithville, Georgia, for a box of splendid LeConte pears, the last of the season.

A DRAY mule dropped down on Decatur srreet, near Calhoun street yesterday about noon, and died. The intense heat was the cause of his death.

MR. J. C. HENDRIX, the Broad street real estate man, has just completed the improvements at the Hulbert place, corner Houston street and the Boulevard, and is now residing there.

THERE was a called meeting of the board of health yesterday afternoon at Mayor Goodwin's office, but only the changing of the sanitary boundaries was considered. The operating of the night soil carts after dark was not agitated.

A moonlight lawn party and church festival is to take place on Thursday night next at the residence of Mrs. Emery, Kirkwood. The attractions include flowers, ice cream, moonlight and music. The train leaves Atlanta at six o'clock, and Mrs. Emery's is just at the station in Kirkwood. All are invited.

W. H. Edmonson leaves us to morrow to make his home in Rome. He is a great favorite in this city and we regret to lose him. We commend him to the good people of Rome, who will find him very much a gentleman. To the young ladies of his new home we will impart the information that he is not "free to choose," as he is under mortgage, which is duly recorded and held by a fair damsel in this city. The crops in this county are beginning to need rain.

ANNISTON, ALABAMA.

A Prediction that the Place will be Second to no Alabama City.

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION man asked Mr. Joel Hurt what he thought of the prospects of Anniston. He replied promptly:

"I was highly gratified at the prospects of Anniston. View it in any light you may, the conditions are favorable to the building up of a town second in importance to none in the state. Its topographical location is such as to insure its growth as a commercial centre. It has inexhaustible deposits of iron lying immediately in the town and large deposits of coal, probably less than forty miles distant, with limestone within five miles.

It occupies a gap in a long range of mountains, from which railroads now lead in four directions, with another being built and others projected. I believe in ten years a man can leave Anniston by rail in either of eight directions. Its climate is invigorating, being about eight hundred feet above tide-water. As a manufacturing point, therefore, it is most favorable

Its climate gives it a decided advantage over Birmingham or Montgomery. Anniston is on the same parallel of latitude with Atlanta. The soil is very much the same as Atlanta soil, more fertile I would judge. It is situated at the head of the Choccoloco valley about fifteen to eighteen miles from the valley of the Coosa. No effort has ever been made to make it a commercial center, and the cotton receipts are small, probably 6,000 bales. The next season will probably run the receipts of cotton up to 15,000 or 20,000 bales. I would say within five years the cotton receipts should be 40,000 bales per season.

For beauty and picturesqueness Anniston is unsurpassed by any place I have ever seen. Ascend the foot hills in any direction and the scene is most attractive. The two large iron furnaces of Messrs. Tyler & Noble attract one's attention first; then the cotton factory of about eleven thousand spindles; then the waterworks, and extensive brick buildings for the Noble Bros. machine works, blocks of brick stores, two handsome churches, with the foundation of another to be built of stone, handsome two-story dwellings and quite a number of cottages for operatives built in attractive styles. Beyond all of these is a background of green fields, and further on to the foot hills the attractive homes of Messrs. Nobles and Tyler. The picture is a complete one but is destined to undergo great changes in the next decade.

During our visit parties were asking for locations build mills, a bank, stores and dwellings, but I cannot tell you all I think of Anniston. You may simply say I predict for it a bright future, and there has been no lack of good sense in the work done so far. It looks as though Kimball had stopped over for a season in the town."

Mr. Hurt does not overestimate the future of Anniston. It is the Atlanta of Alabama. The article on Anniston reproduced elsewhere is published on account of the heavy demand for copies of the paper containing it.

SMALL BOY AND TOBACCO.

An Item that was Lost by the Aroma of Tobacco, Cigarettes, Etc.

"Boy mashed to death just now down on Broad street," was the remark a pedestrian flung at a CONSTITUTION reporter yesterday, as the latter emerged from the postoffice.

"How? where?" was the duplex interrogative response of the reporter.

"Box fell on him in front of Benjamin brothers tobacco store. But you had better go see" and the gentleman rapidly disappeared. As rapidly the reporter galloped off towards the scene of the accident and as he turned the corner of Broad and Marietta streets the large crowd in front of the tobacco house located the place. Elbowing his way through the immense throng which was begining to disperse the reporter began looking around for the mangled boy and not seeing the same quick enough said:

"Where is the boy that was hurt?"

"Sent him home in a carriage," was Mr. Simon Benjamin's response. "But he wasn't hurt much. Come in and get a "Georgia Major."

"A what?"

"Georgia Major. The best domestic cigar on the market, and while you smoke it I'll tell you about the accident. It was a sad thing but we could not help it."

Entering the store the reporter passed through piles of boxes of tobacco and cigars, ceiling high, and finally reached the counting room when Mr. Benjamin said:

"We were unloading when the boy came up—oh! that bill of lading," broke off Mr. Benjamin, in response to an inquiry from one of his clerks; "yes, entering it up." Then, taking the bill, Mr. Benjamin turned to the reporter and, forgetting the injured boy, said: "This is the first bill of goods ever imported direct to Atlanta. It is a bill of cigars which I bought in Havana. I have just been throughout the eastern and northern markets and have laid in a big supply of the best domestic cigars. I have been through Virginia and Carolina and have purchased a big supply of chewing tobacco, and hereafter we will import our own cigars."

"But will it pay you to import?"

"Of course. We now buy our imported goods from New York. Of course we pay these New York merchants a profit, and by importing direct we save the middleman's gain and sell the consumers that much cheaper. Do you know that cigars are more than doubled in value when they get in the United States? Well, it's so. But we will keep up the best stock. Our store is fuller of stock than it has ever been, and we are having an awful big trade. Our brands are so popular that they have been counterfeited, and we have been compelled to adopt a trade mark. See, it is this fox. We call our factory the Reno cigar factory, and Benjamin Brothers & Co. are the proprietors. But I declare I forgot to tell you about the boy———"

Fearing that Mr. Benjamin would try to induce a puff for his knowledge the reporter grabbed a box of Jackson's best and skipped.

Lecture by Colonel R. M. Johnston.

To-morrow night in the hall of the house of representatives Colonel Richard M. Johnston will deliver an address on the life of the late Governor Stephens. The address is to be made at the request of the members of the legislature. Ladies especially are invited. Colonel Johnston is a graceful speaker and his audience may count on being well entertained.

Chamber of Commerce Meetings.

The various committees on transportation, lately appointed by the chamber of commerce—had a meeting yesterday morning, and the chairman of these committees, constituting, what is known as the "governing committee" held a meeting last night, with closed doors. Another meeting will be held tomorrow.

A Bad Fall.

Mr. Torents, one of the carpenters working at the James' bank block, fell from the scaffold yesterday morning, and received severe internal injuries.

A Keen Observation.

A Boy's Composition.

Onions are the vegetables that make you sick when you don't eat them yourself.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. M. H. McIntosh, of Albany, is in the city.

Miss Maggie Harris, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Canton.

Miss Minnie Davis, of Atlanta, is visiting friends at Red Clay.

Miss Gussie Black, of Sylvania, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Miss Georgia Parker, of this city, is visiting friends in Dalton.

Miss Maud Kenner, of Atlnata, is visiting relatives in Dalton,

Mrs. Wm. Barnes, of this city, is visiting friends at Union Point.

T. S. Fontaine, of Columbus, Georgia, is registered at the Kimball.

William D. Harden, of Savannah, dined at the Kimball yesterday.

Thomas P. Stovall and wife, of London, England, have rooms at the Kimball.

Mrs. F. G. DuBignon and child, of Baldwin county, is stopping at the Kimball.

Mrs. John T. Rogers and family, of this city will spend some weeks in Gainesville.

Mrs. J. T. Lawson has gone to Greeneville, S. C., to spend a few weeks for her health.

Miss Linnie Hamil, of Americus, is visiting relatives, No. 86 Ivy street, Mrs. Elam Johnson.

Mr. W. J. Campbell left last night for West Point, Georgia, where he will recreate for two weeks.

Colonel L. W. Jordon, of Baltimore, a prominent commercialist, is resting for a few days at the Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Holbrook and Mrs. Bart Osborne, of Atlanta are spending a few days in Marietta.

Mrs. Campbell, wife of Patrolman Campbell, left the city yesterday for a two weeks sojourn in Palmetto.

Mrs. J. S. Holliday, Jr., and family, and Miss Jennie McMillan are spending the summer at Tallulah falls.

Mr J. S. Holliday, Jr., Mr. Julien Selby and Mr. Willie McMillan left with the Gate City Guard for Morehead City.

Mr. Lewis Fox, chairman of the board of county commissioners of Ocala, Florida, is visiting Mr. Sol Benjamin on Hood street.

Mr George Hinman, with his daughter and son, left this evening with the Gate City Guard excursion to spend some time at Morehead City.

Mrs. N. G. Aldridge and Miss Aldridge, wife and daughter of Captain N. G. Aldridge, returned home yesterday after a month's absence from the city.

Mr. K. C. Barrett, who has been located in Atlanta with the express company has been transfered to Greenesville, S. C., where he will make his headquarters in future. Mrs. K. C. Barrett is spending the summer with her husband in Greeneville, S. C.

J. S. Lester, agent of Soddy Coal company, visited Augusta this week and sold twenty nine hundred tons of coal. This, added to recent sales he has made in Macon and Augusta, makes about fourteen thousand tons. Quite a nice addition to their already heavy, regular business in this city and points north of here.

Will the party who took pocketbook from 150 Whitehall street, on Monday last, and afterwards returned papers, also return the pocketbook and a very small locket that was in it (which are valued because of associations). Please return this (Sunday) morning through postoffice as I desire, if possible, to leave the city to-night. Mrs. S. B. Shaw.

Liver disease, headache, and constipation, caused by bad digestion, quickly cured by Brown's Iron Bitters.

Temperance Entertainment.

Diamond council, No. 1 Knights of Temperance will have a public installation of offices next Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock at 9½ West Mitchell street. A very attractive programme has been arranged, of which refreshments constitute an attractive feature. This council is in a prosperous condition, and effecting much good for the cause of temperance. The entertainment will be free and all friends of members and temperance are invited to attend.

Cotton Seed Cooking Oil always on hand. A. E. & T. A. Holbrook.

McKelden & Carlton will offer special inducements in shoes and hats for the next thirty days.

On Friday evening next there will be a lawn party at the residences of Judge James Jackson and G. W. D. Cook, 45 and 47 Forest avenue, by the ladies of the First M. E. church. The two yards will be thrown together, making a delightful place for such an entertainment. Refreshments will be served at reasonable rates, and the amount realized will go into the treasury of their Church and Parsonage aid society. Let all their friends go and spend a most pleasant evening.

Remember the lawn party on Forest avenue next Friday evening.

It is arranged that the members of the Horse Guard who desire special invitations sent out for the Horse Guard ball, will hand a list of the names to the invitation committee, and call at Lieutenant Voorhis's office for their invitations at any hour on Monday after 11 a.m.

A Beautiful Picture.

In the window of Dan Pitchford's store on Whitehall street, is a picture which is attracting considerable attention. It is a water-color photograph of little Lucy Harrison, daughter of George W. Harrison and is from the famous gallery of Mr. C. W. Motes. The life-like expression and exquisite finish of the picture are highly admired. Mr. Motes has the best facilities for such work, and it is just the thing for childrens' pictures.

At the lawn party on Forest avenue will be the pleasantest place to spend next Friday evening.

ROYAL

FULL WEIGHT ROYAL BAKING POWDER ABSOLUTELY PURE

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Wholesale by Boynton Bros., Atlanta, Ga.

IN MEMORIAM.

QUEEN—Major Cumming's gray poney, known wherever Major Cummings was known, departed this life last night. She was a good and true friend of the Major and his family, and her friends. She had many to sympathize with the major and his loss.

R. H. KNAPP.....AUCTIONEER.

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES, AT

6 p. m., Tuesday, 17th July, 1883.

ELEGANT

COTTAGE RESIDENCE!

No. 90 RAWSON STREET.

THIS RESIDENCE CONTAINS SIX GOOD rooms with a two-room kitchen detached, and is in a most excellent neighborhood, adjoining the elegant residence of Colonel B. F. Wyly, and in close proximity to those of Hon. Henry Hillyer, Colonel Frobel, Rev. Dr. Tucker, Hon. Vol. Dunning and others. The property is but 200 feet from McDonough street, along which the street cars pass each way every fifteen minutes. It belongs to a non-resident and must be sold. Titles perfect. Terms, half cash, balance 6 and 12 months, with 8 per cent interest. R. H. Knapp, 8 East Alabama street. 1d

Advertising Cheats!!

"It has become so common to write the beginning of an article, in an elegant, interesting manner,

"Then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them one trial, which so proves their value that they will not use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

"Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and it is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness

"And ability

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters he papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine?"

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and Nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughter says:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters."

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable"

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."

A LADY of Utica, N. Y.

LOVELY COMPLEXIONS

POSSIBLE TO ALL.

What Nature denies to many Art secures to all. Hagan's Magnolia Balm dispels every blemish, overcomes Redness, Freckles, Sallowness, Roughness, Tan, Eruptions and Blotches, and removes all evidences of heat and excitement. The Magnolia Balm imparts the most delicate and natural complexional tints—no detection being possible to the closest observation.

Under these circumstances a faulty Complexion is little short of a crime. Magnolia Balm sold everywhere. Costs only 75 cents, with full directions.

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

THE OLD ADAGE, THAT "AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE," WAS NEVER MORE APTLY ILLUSTRATED THAN BY HIM WHO TAKES HIS DOSE OF **TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT** BEFORE THE MORNING MEAL. FOR IT NOT ONLY GENTLY REGULATES AND PURIFIES THE SYSTEM, BUT IS A PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE, WHICH NO ONE OUGHT TO DISREGARD. ALL DRUGGISTS HAVE IT.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE,

FOR BOTH SEXES.

Under care of Members of the Religious Society of Friends. Thirty minutes from Broad St. Station. **Full College Courses**—Classical, Scientific, and Literary. Also a **Preparatory School.** Location unsurpassed for healthfulness. Extensive Grounds. New and costly buildings and apparatus. Academic year commences **9th month (Sept.) 11th, 1883.** Apply early to ensure admission. For catalogue and full particulars, address

EDWARD H. MAGILL, A. M., President, Swarthmore, Delaware Co., Pa.

ROANOKE COLLEGE,

SALEM, VIRGINIA.

Thirty-first Session Begins September 12

Two Courses for Degrees. Partial and Business Courses. Full English Course. French and German spoken. Library of 16,000 volumes. Good morals. Healthful mountain location. Entire Expenses for nine months, $149, $176, or $204. Students from sixteen states. Catalogue, 51 pages, sent free.

Address, JULIUS D. DREHER, President. eod 1mawlm

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE marble top. Needs new cover. $50 will buy it. Apply Harry Rawlins, Rome, Ga.

FOR RENT—4 ROOM HOUSE No. 66 E FAIR street, two doors from Pryor street. Inquire at S. W. Day's Ice House.

BUY THE PUREST COOKING SUBSTANCE—Cotton Seed Oil. A. L. & T. A. Holbrook

NOTICE OF MEETING.

A MEETING OF THE CAPITOL CITY CLUB will be held on Monday night, at which a full attendance is requested.

ARCH ORME, Secretary.

N. R. FOWLER.....AUCTIONEER

NO. 116 PRYOR STREET,

THAT FIRST CLASS TWO STORY RESIDENCE on the premises, first Tuesday in August, 1883, at 12 o'clock m. Also, all the Furniture in said house.

JULIUS L. BROWN, Administrator Eliza J. Small.

JERSEY BUTTER, FRESH & PURE

FIRM GRAIN, DELICATE AROMA, AND THE color that sweet pasture only can give from Woodward's dairy, at I. S. Mitchell's only, corner Whitehall and Peters streets. Besides Mr. Mitchell's regular customers, other persons desiring special contracts for weekly supplies can be furnished. This is the finest article that comes to the Atlanta market. su

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS

We are Manufacturing

TWO ROLLER CANE MILLS,

With or without Frames.

BROOK'S COTTON PRESS IRONS.

Williams' Power Cotton Press Irons.

McCOMBS, MEAKIN & CO.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTON—ALL PERsons indebted to F. A. Williams, late of said county, deceased, will make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said deceased will present them to the undersigned properly verified, so that their character and amount may be ascertained. J. J. McCOY, Administrator.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION

—TO—

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

—VIA—

THE PIEDMONT AIR-LINE,

SALISBURY, N. C.,

AND THE FRENCH BROAD ROUTE

RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY LINE

To members and friends of the

SOUTHEASTERN TARIFF ASSOCIATION.

Special Pullman sleeping cars without change

ATLANTA

—TO—

ASHEVILLE

MONDAY, JULY 16, '83.

Leave Atlanta 2:55 p.m., arrive in Salisbury 5:16 a. m., where the party will be joined by the Insurance men of North Carolina; Hickory to breakfast at 8 a.m.; Asheville to lunch at 11:30 a.m.

SIX HOURS

—IN—

ADVANCE

—OF—

ANY OTHER ROUTE

—THE—

ENTIRE MOUNTAIN

—AND—

FRENCH BROAD SCENERY

—BY—

DAYLIGHT!

Persons who have engaged or desire Sleeping Car Berths by this route can get number of same calling at Union Ticket Office at Passenger Depot

This is the only route running sleepers Atlanta to Asheville without change.

ARCH ORME, Union Ticket Agent. CHAS. E. SERGEANT, Passenger Agent.

ALEX. S THWEAT, Assistant.

TAKING EFFECT JULY 12TH

EXCURSION RATES

WILL BE

ATLANTA

—TO—

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

AND RETURN, $12.50.

ATLANTA

—TO—

WARM SPRINGS, N. C.,

AND RETURN, $12.50.

Good to return until October 31st, 1883. Stop over privilege unlimited within this period.

NOTE—The route via Dalton, Knoxville, Morristown 165 MILES THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO WARM SPRINGS.

This is the only route to Asheville affording stop overs at Warm Springs and only route passing along the beautiful French Broad.

N. B.—To accommodate our many friends who prefer this route the following special train service will be operated:

Leave Atlanta, W. & A. R.R., 11:40 p m. Monday, July 16; leave Dalton, E. T., V. & G. R.R., 4:26 a. m. Tuesday, July 17; arrive Knoxville, E. T., V. & G. R.R., 9:30 a.m. Tuesday, July 17; arrive Morristown, E. T., V. & G. R.R., 11:30 a.m. Tuesday, July 17; arrive Warm Springs, E. T., V. & G. R.R., 2:50 p.m. Tuesday, July 17; arrive Asheville, W. N. C. R. R., 5:54 p.m. Tuesday, July 17.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on this Train from Atlanta to Warm Springs without change. Ample accommodations for all. For tickets, sleeping car reservations, etc., apply to

S. H. HARDWICK, So. Traveling Agt. B. W. WRENN, Gen. Pass. Agt. W. & A. R.R.

JAS. MALOY, Pass. Agt. A. POPE, Gen. Pass. Agt. E. T., V. & G. R.R.

SPECIAL ASHEVILLE

—AND—

WARM SPRINGS

EXPRESS TRAIN!

WILL LEAVE UNION DEPOT

JULY 16, 11.40 P. M.

—BY—

KENNESAW ROUTE,

ARRIVING IN

WARM SPRINGS JULY 17, 2:30 P.M.

ASHEVILLE JULY 17, 5:50 P.M.

165 MILES SHORTEST LINE.

Ample sleeping cars for all who desire to go.

RATE **$12.50** ROUND TRIP TO EITHER PLACE

Call on Adair & Peters, Union Depot, for tickets sleeping car tickets. B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE ANNISTON AND ATLANTIC R. R. CO., ANNISTON, Ala., July 12th, 1883.

PROPOSALS FOR EXECUTING THE GRADUation, trestling, masonry, and for the supply of material upon the A. and A. railroad between this place and Talladega will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m., July 20th, 1883.

Plans, profiles and specifications can be seen at this office. All proposals must be directed to the chief engineer of the A. and A. railroad company.

The company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

R. M. McCLATCHY, Chief Engineer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE

J. E. CARLTON HAVING THIS DAY PURchased E. C. Atkins's interest in the retail shoe and hat business of McKeldin & Co., we, the undersigned, will continue the business at 35 Peachtree street under the style and firm name of McKeldin & Carlton.

J. R. McKELDIN, H. M. McKELDIN, J. E. CARLTON.

July 10th, 1883.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW

WATCHES

DIAMONDS



FINE JEWELRY,

STERLING SILVERWARE

CLOCKS

—AND—

BRONZES

We have one of the best selected stocks of

FANCY STATIONERY

in the city, at very low prices. Call and examine our styles.

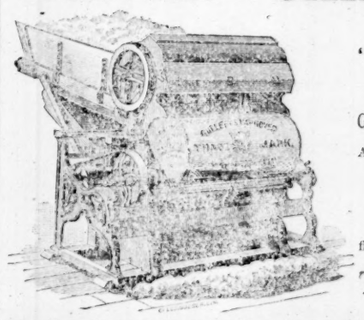
Watches repaired by skilled and experienced workmen and satisfaction guaranteed.

31 WHITEHALL STREET.

GENERAL AGENCY

—OF—

"OLIVER" CHILLED PLOWS



The lightest draft in use.

"THOMAS" HARROWS

The best made for general purposes.

GULLETT MAGNOLIA COTTON GINS

As made at Amite City, La., and acknowledged to be the best Gin on the market. Also,

FEEDERS AND CONDENSERS.

Parties in want of any of the above articles will find it to their interests to write us for prices, etc.

THOS. M. CLARKE & CO

ATLANTA, GA.

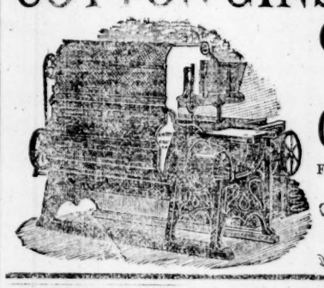
WINSHIP & BRO.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

COTTON GINS, GIN FEEDERS

CONDENSERS

—AND—



COTTON PRESSES

FOR STEAM, HAND, OR HORSE-POWER—COMBINING ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers and General Mill Work.

SEND FOR PRICES.



WHEAT & HODGE MANF'G CO

INVENTORS AND DEALERS IN

WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.

COMPLETE STOCK AT FACTORY PRICES.

Planers and Matchers, Hand Jointers, Moulders and Friezers, Spoke and Handle Machines, Saws and Saw Machines of every kind. Machines for special work made to order.

Our self-feed Rip and Re-Saw as lately improved, has no equal for general ripping, straight or bevel re-sawing, edging and laths. Our self-feed shingle machine works rapidly and makes a perfect shingle. Our circular saws are made extra heavy and warranted. We sell the "Gandy Patent" Belting, which is equal to leather and costs less. We buy and sell second hand machines, and do job work in wood and iron. We repair saws and make them good as new. Send for prices. Office and Factory 361 to 373 Marietta street Atlanta, Georgia.

J. W. ADAIR.....AUCTIONEER

VALUABLE CENTRAL PROPERTY.

FIVE LOTS ON HUNTER, KING AND FAIR STREETS.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, ON Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m., five desirable lots on Hunter, King and Fair streets. These lots are situated near Fair Street school, and in an eligible part of the city. The drive to Grant's Park, as well as the contemplated street car line, will run right by this property. On No. 1, fronting 64 6 on Hunter street, is a nice cottage with four rooms and kitchen. No. 2, on corner of Hunter and King, has on it a commodious 10 room house This lot fronts 93.9 feet on Hunter street. Number 3, 4 and 5 front on Fair street, and are vacant lots. The kitchen on No. 4 will be sold separate. This property, with nice shade trees, good water, and new brick sidewalks on the fronts, elegantly situated for residence purposes, is very desirable. The property will be sold upon its merits. Free ride on Decatur street car line to the junction of Moore, which is near by. The titles are indisputable. Remember the day and hour, and be on hand. Terms: Half cash, balance on January 1st, 1884, with eight per cent interest.

G. W. ADAIR, 6 Wall street.

PETERS PROPERTY.

I WILL SELL TO ACCEPTED PURCHASERS, on terms to suit, a number of those beautiful, high, level, shaded lots on North avenue, Kimball, Cherry and Plum Streets. Prefer to sell to parties who want to improve, and will give accommodating terms and perfect titles.

Journal copy. G. W. ADAIR. su

THOMPSON PROPERTY!

On Pryor, Cooper, Formwalt, Crumley and Glenn Streets.

I NOW HAVE TWO BLOCKS OF LAND DIVIDED into nice residence lots. Dr. Jos. Thompson made a syndicate 35 years ago and bought all of land lot 76 and has a few blocks left that he wants to sell to purchasers who want to buy nice homes on a good street and perfect titles. Call and get prices of each lot. Terms liberal. G. W. ADAIR.

jun30 5sun8t Journal copy

SURE DEATH TO INSECTS

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER

For the Destruction of all Kinds of Insects. For Sale at SCHUMAN'S PHARMACY, Whitehall and Hunter and Peachtree and Forsyth streets.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons indebted to the estate of Mary M. Allen, late of said county, deceased, will make payment to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them, properly proven, to the undersigned for payment.

THOMAS W. WHITE, Adm'r. su 6w Osborne Cherokee County, Ga.



30 DAYS' TRIAL

DR. DYE'S

VOLTAIC BELT.

BEFORE — AND — AFTER

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.

TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD,

WHO are suffering from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VITALITY, LACK OF NERVE FORCE AND VIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete restoration of HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD GUARANTEED. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet free. Address

VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

An excellent appetizing tonic of exquisite flavor, now used over the whole world, cures Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Fever and Ague and all disorders of the Digestive Organs. A few drops impart a delicious flavor to a glass of champagne, and to all summer drinks. Try it, but beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. SIEGERT & SONS.

J. W. WUPPERMANN, Sole Agent, Successor to J. W. Hanson, 51 Broadway, N. Y.

R. H. KNAPP, - - AUCTIONEER.

THE GEMS OF SOUTH ATLANTA

MORE THAN

GILT EDGE!

I WILL SELL ON THE PREMISES AT

5 p. m., Tuesday, 17th July, 1883.

3

M'DONOUGH STREET LOTS

ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF CLARKE street, and adjoining the elegant residence of Dr. H. H. Tucker and in close proximity to those of Hon. Henry Hillyer, Col. W. H. Weems, Dr. J. W. Rankin, Hon. D. A. Beattie, Col. B. F. Wyly, Major John A. Fitten, Hon. Emory Speer, Mr. T. S. Lewis and others, making this decidedly one of the most choice pieces of residence property in Atlanta. The thorough macadamising of this beautiful street will be completed in a month, making it a fine drive. The position is elevated and over-looks the greater part of the city and is particularly desirable from the healthy location. This property is of easy access to all parts of the city, the street cars passing in front of it, each way, every fifteen minutes. There will, no doubt, soon be erected on the City Hall square, at the north end of McDonough street, a magnificent capitol worthy of the Empire state, adding greatly to the beauty and value of all property on this street. The Crew street Grammar School is but one block west and the Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian and Catholic churches, the City Hall and the girls and boys' High School are not more than four blocks away. Two of the lots front, each, 50 feet on McDonough street, extending back west 150 feet to an alley, the other lot fronts 50 feet on Clarke street extending back north 100 feet. Titles perfect; terms, one-half cash, balance in 6 and 12 months with 8 per cent interest.

R. H. KNAPP, 8 East Alabama St.

3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17. 9

CÆSAR'S HEAD HOTEL.

GREENVILLE CO., S. C.

The Summer Resort of the South!

4,500 Feet Above Tide Water!

HOTEL ENLARGED AND NEWLY FURNISHED!

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND lungs, and also rheumatism and malarial affections, and hay fever, the climate is unsurpassed.

Average temperature during the hot months, 60 degrees.

Freestone and Chalybeate springs, temperature 52 to 54 degrees.

SCENERY, VARIED, GRAND AND BEAUTIFUL!

Twenty-six miles north of Greenville, South Carolina. Twenty-four miles west of Hendersonville and Flat Rock, North Carolina. A daily hacks from Hendersonville. Hacks to and from Greenville. A post-office at the hotel, and daily mail. Billiards, nine pins, music and other amusements for guests. A resident physician.

Accommodations first-class! Terms moderate.

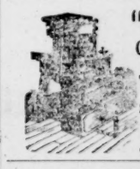
All communications to be addressed to

F. S. BEVILLE, Superintendent, Cæsar's Head, Greenville Co., S. C.

E. M. SEABROOK, Proprietor.

"GINGER ALE" "CLUB SODA"

"CANTRELL & COCHRANE" DUBLIN & BELFAST.



"MOORE COUNTY GRIT"

Corn-Mills and Millstones,

ALL SIZES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD FOR TABLE MEAL!

Samples of Meal Sent on Application.

NORTH CAROLINA MILLSTONE CO.

Chambersburg, Pa.

(Please Mention this Paper.)

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Henry P. Kennedy, deceased are requested to present them duly certified to the undersigned for payment, and all persons indebted to the estate of Henry P. Kennedy are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOHN P. CRICHTON Administrator, &c.

ATLANTA, GA., June 1883. su

STRONG'S SANATIVE PILLS

FOR THE

LIVER.

A speedy cure for liver complaint, regulating the bowels, purifying the blood, cleansing from malarial taint. **A perfect cure for sick headache, constipation and dyspepsia.** Sold by Druggists. For Circulars, Almanacs, etc., address **C. E. HULL & CO., Box 4589, New York.**



A Speedy and Painless Cure for the Opium or Morphine Habit. Cure Guaranteed. Address N. B. DREWRY, M.D. GRIFFIN, GA.

nov26—dly sun &wly

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY—AGREEably to an order of the court of ordinary of said county, will be sold at auction, at the courthouse door at Athens, Clark county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in August, 1883, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: Twenty-five shares of one hundred dollars each in the Georgia Railroad and Banking company. Sold as the property of William J. Ware, deceased, for payment of debts and distribution. Terms cash. This July 2, 1883.

WM. C. PARKER and JOHN L. CAMP, Administrators, with will annexed.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Office of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues of Fulton county, July 11th, 1883.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF ROADS AND REVenues will receive sealed proposals to lay granite flagging on the area yard and pavement around the courthouse building until 10 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, August 14th, 1883.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this office. The county reserves the right to reject any and all bids. JOHN T. COOPER, Clerk Com. R. and R.

l w 4w.

REGISTRATION TAX

THE BOOKS FOR REGISTRATION TAX WILL be closed on the 20th inst. Business men and others interested will please take notice and attend to it at once. J. W. GOLDSMITH, City Clerk

THE CALIGRAPH A PERFECT writing machine AT LAST. Weight ten pounds. Short Hand Studio, 44 Marietta. Short-Hand practically taught; legal and other papers accurately copied on Caligraph. Tewksbury & Cromelin, Stenographers & General Southern Agents.

PROVE ALL THINGS.

A LESSON IN FAVOR OF BUILDING UP THE WORLD.

The Difference Between Town and Country Boys—Protection From the State for Everything Else Except the Farming Interest—The Attacks on the Agricultural Bureau.

Prove all things. Hold fast that that is good. And when you find a good thing keep it and nurse it and build it up. It is better to be a build-upper than a pull-downer. Some men go about hunting for all the bad they can find and look with an eye of suspicion and are disappointed if they dont find something wrong. Some men are always on the look out for insults, something to get mad about. Some men are jealous of their wives and watch round for the very thing they dont want to find. Some men wont work in harness unless they work in the lead and they try to make character by pulling down what other people build up. All that sort of thing is wrong, but still it is right to prove things when it is done in a good spirit.

I see that some of our law makers are moving to investigate the agricultural departments That is all right, I hope they will do it carefully and thoughtfully and see if they cant do something more for the farming interests of the state than has been done. If there ever was a patient, long suffering class of people it is the farmers of Georgia. Every reasonable man knows that on a prosperous agriculture depends the wealth, the vigor and the virtue of a people. The farmers are in the main the bulwarks of liberty and good government. Simple in habits, industrious, humble, dependent more upon God than man; their sons grow up manly and vigorous and their daughters modest and virtuous and are not carried away with the fashions and temptation of life. A dollar made upon the farm by a farmer's boy is a very different sort of a dollar from one made in speculation or clerking in a store or traveling as a drummer or from a five dollar fee in a justice court. It lasts longer and has a more solid ring. One Sunday suit it is enough for a farmer's boy a year or two and one hat and one parasol and one pair of gloves will keep his sister or his country sweetheart happy just as long. There is a freedom about farming that no other occupation can boast. His time is his own. He has no employer and belongs to no man and can come and go when he pleases. The pure air and water are his and the sweat south wind and the creeks and branches and flowers that perfume the meadows and fields. I read the other day that Jay Gould's son said the old man was going to take a little trip around the world to look at it and if he liked it he intended to buy it. Well, of course that was a kind of a joke, but Jay Gould with all his money cant buy contentment nor create one gushing spring like mine. But still the farmer is a long suffering man. He gets no encouragement except what nature gives him. He gets less protection and less consideration than any other class. He makes a scanty living by sweat and toil and gets a power of advice. He tries cotton and wheat and fruit and truck of all kinds and the editors keep telling him exactly how to get rich and he keeps pegging away, but cant. The editors know exactly how to do it and I wish some of 'em would come out and show us. Farming beats a saw mill on paper, but somehow it dont pan out in the pocket, every year the state gets up a boom for high schools and colleges which is all right I reckon and the town boys go there and get an education and then go back to the town again and settle down at something, something that keeps their pretty hands white and clean and wears out the seat of their britches. It aint one college boy in tweney that settles down on a farm and goes to work. If a farmer's boy is sent to town to school he soon learns town ways and town habits and goes to the shows and joins a brass band and the first thing anybody knows he wants to study law or medicine or clerk in a store and speaks of his father as the "old man."

Now what we want is to make farming more inviting to the young men. The state encourages everything else. It builds up railroads and colleges, but lets the farmers struggle along. The agricultural department has done us power of good cramped up as it is, but that dont cost the state anything. The fees from the inspection of fertilizers more than runs the machine and the farmers pay that for of course the men who make it put that much more onto the price. But still we are grateful for the department is well organized and has protected us from many a fraud. I never knew a more conscientious and laborious set of men than have for years been running that branch of the public service and they have taught the intelligent farmer a great deal. Of course they cannot reach all the farmers for the means are too limited, but if they reach my nabor Lowry I can watch him and talk to him and do as he does. Somebody has got to go in the front and some of us must follow, no intelligent farmer can talk to Jack Henderson or Newman or Redding or Tom Howard one half an hour and not learn something that will save him time and money and be of value to him. I am sorry that Newman has left us. Alabama got a good man with a good heart and a bushel of brains when she got Newman and put him at the head of her agricultural department. He will make his mark anywhere and give more than value received for all he gets. What we want is for that department to be enlarged and encouraged, we want an experimental farm that will make a fair test of every new product that is offered to the farmers. Why should a thousand of us waste our time experimenting on one thing when it can be better done at one place. Governor Brown sent me some very fine yellow corn from Washington last year and I planted an acre of bottom land and it wasent worth a cent and Jack Henderson told me after I had planted it that it would do no good down here. A few years ago the agricultural department of Kentucky offered a thousand dollars as a premium for the best essay on practical agriculture suitable for that climate and soil and a practical successful farmer got it and his essay was printed in circular form and distributed all over the state and his system has been generally adopted and has been worth thousands of dollars to the farmers. That is the way to encourage farmers; offer premiums for the best acre of corn and cotton and wheat with mode of cultivation, and let Judge Henderson inspect the acres from time to time or have it done by competent agents and make his report. A little money will stimulate the boys more than anything else. The legislature is full of good farmers. Why not give them a showing and say now you men who represent the greatest, grandest and most vital interest of our state, tell us what you want and we will give it to you. Where is my old friend Green Foster from Floyd, a live farmer and a practical successful progressive man. Cant he rise forward and put his demands upon the minutes. Green has got sense, common sense, lots of it and abundant energy and the best of all he does not think he knows everything but is always willing to learn. I never have much hope of a man who thinks he knows it all.

Now about that new school they want to set up I hope they will give it a fair start and locate it up here among the mountains. I believe in these schools where boys can learn trades. Peter the Great quit his throne and went off to learn how to build a ship and he learned from stem to stern, from hull to mast and that was the beginning of his greatness. I know a young man who was poor and smart and a friend sent him to one of these schools up north and he stayed two years and came back as a mining engineer and a bridge builder and last year he planned and built a cotton factory and is getting a large salary. What a grand opening there is in this region for boys who have mechanical genius or have a fancy for minerals or for mining. How many college boys are there in this state who can tell what kind of native timber will bear the heaviest burdens or why you take white oak for one part of a wagon and ash for another or what timber will last longest under water and what out of the water. How many know sand stone from limestone or iron from manganeese. How many know how to cut a rafter or a brace without a pattern. How many know which turns the fastest the top of a wheel or the bottom as the wagon moves along the ground. How many know how steel is made and how a snake can climb a tree.

How many know that a horse gets up before and a cow gets up behind and the cow eats grass ftom her and the horse eats to him. How many know that a surveyor's mark upon a tree never gets any higher from the ground or what tree bears fruit without bloom

There is a power of comfort in knowledge, but a boy is not going to get it unless he wants it and wants it bad and that is the trouble with most college boys, they dont want it. They are too busy and havent got time. There is more hope of a dull boy who wants knowledge than of a genius, for a genius generally knows it all without study. These close observers are the world's benefactors. Men who think and reason upon everything they see. I was talking the other day with David Nichols of Allatoona about drainage and how to recover these galded spots that are on most everybody's farm and I believe in his plan for the reasons and he reasons well. Our hill tops are washing away. The top soil is going off to the low grounds and into the creeks year by year and thousands of acres are already gone and if Mr. Nichols" plan of redemption dont save us I dont know what will. I believe it will and if his plan proves a practical success his name and his farm will go down as one of the benefactors of the age. Then let us enlarge and expand our agricultural bureau and give it more means to work with. It is better to build it up than pull it down.

BILL ARP.

PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD,

And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pills have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

DIPHTHERIA

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will instantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (*For Internal and External Use*). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Dose, 1 teaspoonful to 1 pint food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 8 letter-stamps. I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS.

MAKE HENS LAY

FOR SALE BY LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR,

AGENTS FOR GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA.



DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

Indian Blood Syrup

Cures all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Skin and Blood. *Millions* testify to its efficacy in healing the above named diseases, and pronounce it to be the BEST REMEDY KNOWN TO MAN.

Guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia.

TRADE MARK. AGENTS WANTED.

Laboratory 77 West 3d St., New York City. Druggists sell it.

Doraville, DeKalb Co., Ga.

DR. CLARK JOHNSON:—I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial for Liver Complaint, and can recommend it to all afflicted as a valuable medicine. M. A. RODGERS.

BANK

—OF THE—

STATE OF GEORGIA,

ATLANTA, GA.

CASH CAPITAL.....$100,000.00
SURPLUS FUND.....50,000.00

STOCKHOLDERS (with unincumbered property worth over a million dollars) Individually Liable.

JOHN H. JAMES, Banker, BUYS AND sells Bonds and Stocks, and pays at the rate of 4 per cent per annum on money.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, July 14, 1883.

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
3s, ds	105	106	Atlanta 7s	110	112
7s, 7s, 1886	104	106	Atlanta 6s	101	105
6s, 7s, gold	113	115	Augusta 7s	108	111
7s, 7s, 1890	122	125	Augusta 6s	101	103
A. O. (Brown)	102	104	Macon 6s	100	102
Savannah 8s	80	82	Rome, new	102	103
Atlanta 8s	116	118	Columbus 8s	82	85

RAILROAD BONDS.

8s, R. 7s	104	105	A. & Char. inc. 6s	60	63
8s, E. 8s	126	128	Atlantic & G. con	108	110
South. R. 7s	111	112	Atlantic & G. inc. 6s	37	39
C. C. & A. 1st	106	108			
A. & Char. 1st	102	104			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	145	147	Central	94	97
At. & Char.	62	64	Aug. & Sav.	115	117
Southwestern	114	116	At. & W. P.	98	100
South Car.	20	25	C. C. & A.	28	30

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Stocks have been heavy and depressed to-day. In the early dealings Canada Southern broke 2¼ per cent to 60, and the whole market declined rapidly. Speculation was feverish throughout on reports of yellow fever at the south, and on the revival of the rumors, of the strike of telegraph operators. The bears were not slow to take advantage of the prevailing distrust, and hammered the entire list severely. They succeeded in shaking out considerable long stock. Toward the close a rally of ¼ to 1¼ per cent took place, but a portion of this improvement was subsequently lost. As compared with yesterday's closing prices, active shares are ⅜ to 2⅝ per cent lower. In specialties, Alton and Terre Haute fell off 2 per cent to 73; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 1⅞ to 83½; East Tennessee preferred 1 to 15½; Indiana, Bloomington and Western 1⅛ to 28¼; Manhattan Beach 1 to 25; New York and New England 1½ to 51; Norfolk and Western preferred 2 to 39; Oregon and Transcontinental 1½ to 80¼; Pacific Mail 1 to 34½; Peoria, Decatur and Evansville 1½ to 18; Pullman Palace 1¾ to 129¼; Richmond and West Point Terminal 1 to 29, and East St. Louis and San Francisco 3½ to 30. New York Central lent at 1-64 to 1-32 per cent, New Jersey Central flat, and the other active stocks at 1 to 2 per cent. Towards the close money was bid up to 5 per cent, but later returned to 2 and closed at 3. Transactions aggregated 342,000 shares.

Evening—Exchange 4.81¼. Money 2¼@2. Subtreasury balances: Coin 115,649,000; currency 7,739,000. Government lower; new 6s 101 bid; 4½s 112⅝; 4s 118¾; 3s 102¾. State Bonds quiet.

Ala. Class A 2 to 5	103		Manhattan Ele.	46	
do. Class A small	182½		Memphis & Char'n.	41	
Ala. Class B 5s	102		Metropolitan Ele.	89	
do. Class C 4s	101		Michigan Central	89⅜	
Georgia 6s	†105½		Mobile & Ohio	14½	
Georgia 7s mort'ge.	103⅜		N C & St L	55	
Georgia do gold	†.13		New Jersey Central	85¼	
Louisiana consols	65		N. O. Pac. 1st mort.	85¼	
North Carolina old	30		N Y Central	106¼	
North Carolina new	†16		N Y Elevated	95	
do. funding	10		Norfolk & W'n pre.	69½	
do. special tax	4		Northern Pac. com.	48⅝	
S C con brown	101		do. preferred	85⅝	
Tennessee 6s	39		Ohio & Miss	32	
Tennessee new	†40		do preferred	113	
Virginia 6s	†41		Pacific Mail	38	
Virginia consols	†37		Richm'd & W & C	133	
Virginia deferred	8¼		Quicksilver	8	
Adams Express	132		do preferred	34	
American Mer Ex	85		Reading	57⅞	
Chesap'ke & Ohio	18		Rich & Alleghany	5¼	
Chicago & Alton	133¾		Richmond & Dan	58	
Chicago & N W	128¾		Rich & W Pt Term.	29	
do preferred	149½		Rock Island	121⅝	
C St P & M	179		St L & San Fran	30	
Consolidated Coal	24		do preferred	53¼	
Del., Lack & West	123⅛		do first preferred	98	
Den. & Rio Grande	41½		St Paul	105⅛	
Erie	35½		do preferred	118	
East Tenn railroad	7⅞		Texas Pacific	34¾	
Fort Wayne	131		Union Pacific	92¾	
Hannibal & St Joe	14		United States Ex	60	
Harlem	135		Wab St L & Pacific	26¼	
Houston & Texas	65		do preferred	41¼	
Illinois Central	132½		Wells & Fargo	121	
Lake Shore	106⅛		Western Union	80⅝	
L & N	50⅛				

†Bid. ‡Ex-interest *Offered ‡Asked

THE COTTON MARKET

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 14 1883

New York—There is nothing in the cotton market worthy of notice. Futures continue quiet and dull, and there is nothing in the outlook suggestive of a reviving feeling. Spots dull at former quotations; middling 10 1-16c.

Net receipts to-day amount to 1,429 bales, against 201 bales last year; exports 1,322 bales; last year 5,580 bales; stock 352,081 bales; last year 229,209 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

	OPENED.		CLOSED.	
July	9 98@10 04		July	9 98@10 00
August	10 08@10 09		August	10 05@10 06
September	9 97@		September	9 95@ 9 96
October	9 80@ 9 81		October	9 78@ 9 79
November	9 71@ 9 72		November	9 69@ 9 70
December	9 73@ 9 74		December	9 71@ 9 72
January	9 80@ 9 82		January	9 80@ 9 81
February	9 90@ 9 92		February	9 90@ 9 92
March	10 08@10 04		March	10 03@
April	10.12@		April	10.14@10 16

Closed steady; sales 56,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed dull. Spots Uplands 5 5/16d; Orleans 5 5/16d; sales 5,000 bales, of which 3,950 bales were American; receipts 7,060; American 4,450.

Local cotton market quiet and dull; nothing doing. We quote: Good middling 9⅞c middling 9¾c; strict low middling 9¼c; low middling 9c; strict good ordinary 8¾c; good ordinary 7¾c; ordinary 7c; tinges 9c; stains 6@8c.

NEW YORK July 14—The Post's cotton market report says: "Future deliveries opened without material change, advanced 2-100, fluctuated slightly and then declined 5-100 for August, 3-100 for September and 2-100 for October, November and December below yesterday's closing quotations, at which reduction, after sales of 56,000 bales, the market closed steady; and whether it is to be left to its natural course remains to be seen. The weather has continued favorable for the crop, but port receipts make it doubtful whether the old crop will much exceed seven million bales."

NEW YORK, July 14—Total visible supply of cotton for the world 2,238,407 bales, of which 1,486,607 bales is American, against 1,820,994 and 925,694 bales respectively last year; receipts of cotton at all interior towns —— bales; receipts from plantations 5,139 bales; crop in sight 6,923,961.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—noon—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 5 7-16; middling Orleans 5 9-16; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 500; receipts 7,060; American 4,450; uplands low middling clause July and August delivery 5 26-64; August and September delivery 5 30-64; September and October delivery 5 3 -64, 5 31-64; October and November delivery 5 28-64; November and December delivery 5 28-64, 5 27-64; December and January delivery 5 28-64; January and February delivery 5 28-64; February and March delivery 5 3-64; futures opened quiet.

LIVERPOOL, July 14—1:30 p. m.—Sales of American 3,900; uplands low middling clause August and September delivery 5 29-64, 5 30-64; October and November delivery 5 27-64; November and December delivery 5 27-64; December and January delivery 5 2 -64; futures closed dull.

NEW YORK, July 14—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 10 1-16; middling Orleans 10 5-16; sales 1,728 bales; net receipts 4; gross 88; consolidated net receipts 1,429; exports to Great Britain 1,322.

SAVANNAH, July 14—Cotton dull; middling 9⅞; low middling 9⅜; good ordinary 9; net receipts 289 bales; gross 289; sales 20; stock 3,564.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14—Cotton steady; middling 9⅝; low middling 9⅜; good ordinary 8 9-16; net receipts 394 bales; gross 398; sales 850; stock 88,068.

AUGUSTA, July 14—Cotton dull; middling 9½ low middling 9¼; good ordinary none; net receipts 18 bales; shipments none; sales 86.

CHARLESTON, July 14—Cotton quiet; middling 10 low middling 9¼ good ordinary 9¼; net receipts 39 bales; gross 39; sales 15; stock 2,468.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, July 14, 1883.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuations on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

WHEAT.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
July	1 00¼	1 00½	1 00⅜	1 00⅜
August	1 01⅝	1 02	1 01⅝	1 01⅝
September	1 03⅝	1 03¾	1 03⅝	1 03⅝

PORK

August	13 87½	13 87½	12 50	13 55
September	13 95	14 05	13 67½	13 75

CLEAR RIB SIDES.

August	7 10	7 10	7 02½	7 05
September	7 20	7 20	7 12½	7 15

Flour and Grain.

NEW YORK, July 14—Flour, southern dull and heavy; common to fair extra $4.10@5.00; good to choice $5.05@6.62½. Wheat, options opened ⅛c higher but afterwards reacted ¼@¾c, closing very steady; cash lots firm with prices without marked change; ungraded red 98@$1.15; No 2 spring nominal; do. white $1.09@1.09½; No. 2 red July $1.12½; August $1.11¾@$1.14¼. Corn opened ⅛@¼c better but subsequently reacted ¼@1c, closing steadier with a recovery of ⅛@½c; ungraded 50@58½; No 2 July 58¼@59¼; August 60¾@60⅞. Oats less active and ½@⅝c lower; No. 2 38½; do. white 41¾@41¾; No. 2 40@40½; do. white 45@45¼. No. 2 July 38¼@ 39⅞; August 37¾@38½. Hops firm and in fair inquiry; choice 38@40; yearlings 30@33.

CHICAGO July 14—Flour quiet and unchanged; common to choice spring $3.50@$5.00; Minnesota $3.50@$4.25; bakers $4.25@$5.75; patents $6.00@$7.50; winter wheat $4.00@$6.25. Wheat, regular in fair demand and higher; $1.01¾ July; $1.01⅝@$1.01¾ August. Corn unsettled and generally lower; No. 2 51¾ cash and July; 52@52⅛ August. Oats neglected and dull; 33⅞@34 cash and July; 25⅞ @29 August.

ST. LOUIS, July 14—Flour dull and unchanged; family $4.75@$4.90, fancy $5.50@$6.20. Wheat opened higher but declined; No. 2 red fall $1.03@$1.05¾ cash; $1.03⅞ bid July; $1.05¾@$1.06¼ August. Corn opened better but declined; 46¼@46¾ cash; 46¾ July; 47⅛@47⅛ August. Oats very dull; 33¾ cash; 32⅞ July; 26 August.

LOUISVILLE, July 14—Flour unchanged; extra family $3.70@$4.00; high grades $6.00@$6.50. Wheat steady; old No. 2 red winter $1.00@$1.03; new 97½@ $1.00. Corn firm; No. 2 white 53½; No. 2 mixed 52. Oats steady; mixed western 36.

CINCINNATI July 14—Flour dull; family $4.50@ $4.75; fancy $5.00@$5.60. Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter $1.04@$1.05. Corn firmer at 52½ spot. Oats quiet at 37.

By Telegraph.

CHICAGO, July 14—Pork active and higher, the demand chiefly speculative, closing steady; $13.45 @13.50 cash and July; $13.52½@$13.55 August. Lard in fair demand and higher; demand chiefly for speculation; 8.40@8.42½ cash and July; 8.42½@ 8.45 August. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders 6¾; short ribs 7.50; short clear 7.60.

NEW YORK, July 14—Pork somewhat nominal in the absence of important trading; new mess spot $15.50; options neglected. Middles dull and weak; long clear 8. Lard opened firm but afterwards declined 6@10 points, closing stronger; prime steam spot 8.70@8.85; choice 8.57½; July 8.8.@8.85; August 8.80@8.89.

LOUISVILLE, July 14—Provisions quiet; new mess pork $16.00. Bulk meats, shoulders 6¼; clear ribs 7½; clear sides 8. Bacon, shoulders 7¼; clear ribs 8¼; clear sides 9; hams, sugar-cured 13. Lard choice kettle rendered 12.

CINCINNATI, July 14—Pork dull at $15.00 for jobbing. Lard firmer at 8.20@8.25. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 6¾; clear ribs 7.20. Bacon firmer; shoulders 7¾; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 9¼.

The Georgia Railroad.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GENERAL MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., April 28th, 1883.

Commencing Sunday, 29th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

FAST LINE.

NO. 27 WEST-DAILY.		NO. 28 EAST-DAILY.	
L've Augusta	7 40 am	L've Atlanta	2 50 pm
L've Athens	8 00 am	Ar. Athens	7 25 pm
Ar. Atlanta	1 00 pm	Ar. Augusta	8 10 pm

NO. 2 EAST-DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST-DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 25 am	L've Augusta	10 30 am
Ar. Athens	5 05 pm	" Macon	7 05 am
" Washington	2 55 pm	" Milledg've	9 10 am
" Camak	1 57 pm	" Camak	12 29 am
" Milledg've	4 42 pm	" Wash'g'n	11 20 am
Ar. Macon	6 45 pm	" Athens	9 05 am
" Augusta	3 55 pm	Ar. Atlanta	5 50 pm

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
(Daily, Except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	6 10 pm	L've Covington	5 5) am
Ar. Covington	8 30 pm	Ar. Atlanta	8 00 am

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
(Daily, except Sundays.)

L've Atlanta	12 05 pm	L've Decatur	1 35 pm
Ar. Decatur	12 35 pm	Ar. Atlanta	2 00 pm

NO 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
L've Atlanta	8 50 pm	L've Augusta	9 40 pm
Ar. Augusta	6 20am	Ar. Atlanta	6 4 0am

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will if signaled stop at any regular scheduled Flag Station.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and North-East.

Train No. 27 will stop at and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Belair, Berzelia, Harlem, Thomson, Camak, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greensboro, Madison, Rutledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Stone Mountain and Decatur.

Train No. 28 will only stop at Decatur, Stone Mountain, Conyers, Covington, Social Circle, Rutledge, Madison, Greensboro, Union Point, Crawfordville, Camak, Thompson, Dearing, Harlem, and Berzelia.

The FAST LINE has through sleeper from Atlanta to Charleston.

JOHN W. GREEN, General Manager. E. R. DORSEY, General Pass Agent.

Executive Call for Bank Returns.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, GA., July 7th, 1883.

Ordered, That every banking institution in this State, and branch thereof, do make returns to the Governor, under the oaths of their several Presidents and Cashiers, of their respective conditions on the 30th day of June, 1883, and that such returns be transmitted to him within (30) thirty days from this date. said returns must be in strict conformity to every requirement of law. Special attention is called to Sections 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469 and 1470 of the Revised Code (1882) of this State. A copy of each return as published must be forwarded to this office.

Ordered, That this order be published three times a week for two weeks in The Atlanta Constitution.

HENRY D. McDANIEL, Governor.

By the Governor:
HOWARD E. W. PALMER,

Dr HARTER'S IRON TONIC

A combination of Properties of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

REV. A. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces.

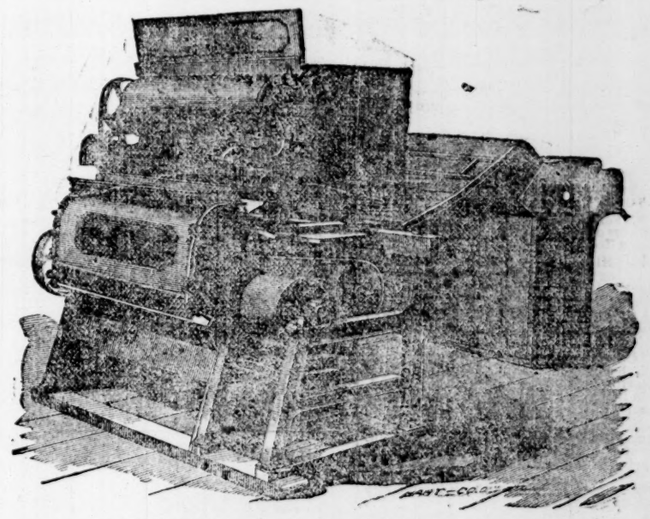
PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

E. VAN WINKLE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

COTTON GINS, FEEDERS, CONDENSERS,

COTTON SEED OIL MILLS, COTTON PRESSES, FOR HORSE, STEAM AND WATER POWER, SHAFTING AND MILL WORK.



INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION, ATLANTA, GA., 1881.

SAW GIN AND SELF FEEDER, EXHIBITED BY E. VAN WINKLE & CO., Awarded for Best example, Best General Results in Ginning, and Best Constructed Machine, the First Prize, $100, or Gold Medal.

Judges: H. S. RICKS, Miss. T. W. SMEDES, Miss. W. E. BARROWS, Conn. H. J. KIMBALL, Director General.

Also, First Premium at South Carolina State Fairs and Georgia Fairs.

Send for Testimonials, Prices, etc. E. VAN WINKLE & CO. Box 85.

A. B. FARQUHAR & CO.,

MACON, - - - GEORGIA.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, CANE MILLS,

COTTON PRESSES, BELTING, OILS, MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,

GENERAL AGENCY OF THE

BROWN COTTON GIN,

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CENTRAL CITY IRON WORKS!

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

P. PELLEGRINI. Z. CASTLEBERRY.

PELLEGRINI & CASTLEBERRY,

SOUTHERN

TERRA COTTA

—AND—

ARTIFICIAL STONE WORKS,

ATLANTA, GA.



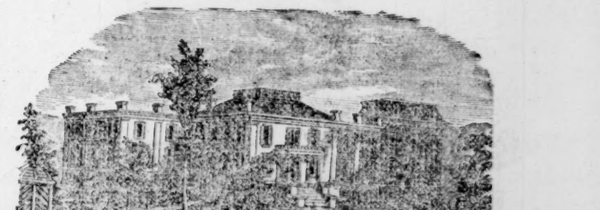
Manufacturers of Capitals, Brackets, Window Caps, Chimney Tops, Flower Pots, Vases, Fountain and Statuary, Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe, Ornamental Plaster Center Pieces, Etc. Also manufacture Artificial Stone for building purposes.

FIRE BRICK A SPECIALTY.

Works, 178 Chapel Street, near U. S. Barracks.

WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.



OPENS ITS 34th ANNUAL SESSION SEPTEMBER 20th, 1883. ONE OF THE FIRST SCHOOLS FOR YOUNG LADIES IN THE UNITED STATES. Thorough in all departments. Buildings and surroundings beautiful. Climate and home comforts unsurpassed. One hundred and sixty boarding pupils from eighteen states. Refers to over a thousand pupils and patrons. TERMS AMONG THE BEST IN THE UNION, COMBINING ALL IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES IN ONE CHARGE, viz: Board, washing, fuel, gas lights, English course, Latin, French, German, Instrumental Music, etc., for entire scholastic year from September to June, $238. For catalogue write to

fri su we REV. WM. A. HARRIS, D.D., President, Staunton, Virginia.

NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., July 2, 1883.

On and after July 2, 1883, trains on this road will run as follows:

	No. 53.
Leave Athens	8:30 a m
Arrive at Lula	10:35 a m
Arrive at Tallulah Falls	1:00 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	1:25 p m
	No. 51.
Leave Athens	2:30 p m
Arrive at Lula	5:00 p m
Arrive at Atlanta	12:50 a m
	No. 50.
Leave Atlanta	4:20 a m
Leave Tallulah Falls	8:00 a m
Leave Lulah	10:45 a m
Arrive at Athens	1:00 p m
	No. 52.
Leave Atlanta	2:55 p m
Leave Lula	5:40 p m
Arrive at Athens	7:24 p m

Tallulah Falls accommodation will run on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Leave Tallulah Falls	4:30 p m
Arrive Rabun Gap Junction	5:50 p m
Leave " " "	6:40 p m
Arrive at Tallulah Falls	7:32 p m

Trains Nos. 53, 50, 51 and 52 run daily, Sundays excepted. Trains 53 and 51 make close connection at Lulah with trains on R. & D. R. R. for Atlanta and all points south, west and southwest. No. 51 for all points north and east.

H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
MERCER SLAUGHTER, Gen. Pass Agt.

E. M. WORD,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

DECATUR, GA.

SUBURBAN AND FARMING PROPERTY bought and sold. Correspondence solicited

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Georgia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

CAVE SPRING, GA., July 10, 1883.

SEALED BIDS FOR THE FURNISHING OF THE following articles to the Georgia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, delivered free at Cave Spring, will be received to July 17, the right to reject any and all bids being reserved. Samples of Flour and Sugar must accompany the bids:

2,000 pounds straight grade XXX Flour.
1,000 pounds best white Southern Corn Meal, to be delivered as wanted
300 pounds ice cured side Meat.
200 pounds Magnolia or other good Hams.
200 pounds best Leaf Lard.
50 pounds Dwight's Soda.
50 pounds best Laundry Starch.
1 barrel N. O. Yellow Granulated Sugar.
1 box American Family Soap.
1 case best Ball Potash.
1,000 pounds Beef, to be delivered as wanted.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
W. O. CONNOR, Principal.

A VISIT TO MACON.

VALUABLE TESTIMONY WELL WORTH READING.

What an Atlanta Man Finds to Write About in Macon—A Wonderful Cure of an Incurable Disease—The Best Medicine Known to Science—The Good it is Doing.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

A representative of THE CONSTITUTION spent a portion of last week in Macon. The object of the visit was to see the electric light, attend the commencement exercises of the Wesleyan Female college, and hear Howard Van Epps' commencement oration. He was well paid for his visit, as the commencement speech and the electric light were all brilliant; and he found the people of the Central City both well pleased and proud of each of them.

While in Macon your correspondent met by chance Mr. J. A. May, an employe in Scofield's machine shop. In the regular course of conversation some one remarked that the excursion of the Atlanta library to Macon, and the Macon library to Atlanta, had done a great deal towards overcoming the prejudice and ill-feeling that existed between a certain element in both cities. To this Mr. May replied: "I am so gratetul to one Atlanta firm that I feel kindly to every one that comes from Atlanta, and everything that belongs to Atlanta."

This remarkable statement elicited further enquiry into the cause of his kind feeling, which Mr. May explained by saying:

"I OWE MY LIFE

to Swift's Specific company, of Atlanta."

The history of his case is such an interesting and unsual one that I make it the subject of this letter.

He said, after we had settled down for a quiet talk, "I discovered soon after I came into this world that I had received, as an inheritance from some of our ancestors a terrible case of blood poison. By the time I was three years old it was fully developed and my body was covered with sores. As I grew older the disease continued get worse, nootwithstnaing the fact that I gave every known remedy the fullest trial. I had tried in turn a score of the best and most noted physicians and had taken medicine until it seemed a farce.

"Before I was twenty I had swallowed two or three drug stores, and was a living proof that there was no virtue in medicine. The only encouragement I got was that at certain periods of the year the sores would partially heal up, and I would suffer a great deal less from the disease, but every spring it would invariably break out afresh, and with renewed force, until from the time sap commenced rising until it fell I was

A LIVING, RUNNING SORE,

and never an instant free from pain. The disease and medicine combined had taxed my system until I was a mere physical wreck. I was sallow—had no appetite, and had lost flesh until I was nothing but skin and bones. I have gone for months without even enjoying a mouthful of food I ate, and literally had to force down sufficient food to sustain life.

"The sluggish blood that flowed slowly through my veins was full of poison, and was so diseased that it poisoned instead of giving life to my system. It was in such a fearful condition that even a slight pin scratch would result in an ulcerated sore that it would take weeks to heal. Every trifling cut or any break of the skin would develop into a running sore, and become inflamed, swell up, and add fresh horror to the disease that I had inherited.

"I had taken mercury until my joints were stiff, and I suffered so

FROM MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM

that I was laid up a good portion of the winter, and every change in the weather had its effect on my system. The mercury had soaked into the marrow of my bones until I was an infallible barometer. I could foretell to certainty the approach of rain by the aching in my bones.

"I was broken down in health and spirits—without energy. Had completely lost confidence in the skill of physicians, and absolutely without any hope of recovery. I had nothing to look forward to except a duplicate of the miserable existence that I had managed to drag out for the past ten years. In fact, I had suffered so much and had so little to hope for in the future that I was weary of life. At this juncture some kind friend gave me a copy of a little pamphlet published by the Swift Specific Company containing testimony of wonderful cures effected by their S. S. S. On the same principle that a drowning man will grasp at a straw, I resolved to give the three S's a trial.

A SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL CURE.

"I commenced taking this medicine over a year ago, and my cure was speedy and effectual. I commenced improving before I had finished the first bottle, and before six months had passed the stiffness had left my joints and the sores had disappeared from my body. I passed through last winter without any touch or suspicion of rheumatism, or any stiffness in my bones. I also passed through this spring without the loathsome disease that I had inherited appearing in any shape or form, although it had been my inevitable spring companion ever since I was three years old.

"My general health improved as the S. S. S. drove the terrible disease from my system. My appetite returned and for the first time in years I genuinely enjoyed my food. As I took the medicine, I gained in flesh until I weighed 150 pounds, which is almost double what I weighed when I commenced taking it. My spirits rose in proportion as my health improved, until I became a new man and was as sound as a dollar. I am in every respect a cured man. No trace or taint of the disease is left to remind me of what I had suffered through the indiscretion o f some of my ancestors. No patent medicine, picture of

"NOW AND THEN"

that was ever published, could so forcibly illustrate the change wrought in me by this specific, as will the facts in my case.

"As an evidence that the S. S. S. drove all the poison out of my blood and left it perfectly pure; a few months ago I cut off one of my fingers in the machine shop, and in less than two weeks it had healed up entirely, and I suffered but little inconvenience from it. And a few days ago I mashed my thumb badly with a hammer, and you can see that it is fast curing up. If either of these accidents had happend a year and a half ago, the chances are that I would have lost my hand. Either of them would have certainly have caused the hand and wrist to become so inflamed as to cause a great deal of suffering, and rendered me unfit for work for some time. In suming up I will say that my experience proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that S. S. S. will cure the very worst cases of blood poison, even where it descends as an inheritance, that it will cure mercurial rheumatism and drive the mercury out the bones, joints, and the entire system, that it will build up the system and is a good health tonic."

THE BEST MEDICINE KNOWN TO SCIENCE.

"Your experience has given you great faith in his medicine," I remarked as he concluded.

"My case alone," he replied, "is enough to satisfy me that it is the best medicine known to science, but I know of a number of other cases almost as bad as mine that it has cured and know of no instance where it has failed."

"I would freely give what money I have and the next ten years of life (and I now for the first time in life look forward with pleasure into the future that I intend hewing out for myself) if I had known fifteen years ago what I now know of the virtue of this invaluable medicine.

"Without meaning to be sacrilegious, I don't believe that I could by any act in the pulpit or elsewhere, render any service to my fellowman that would work out the same amount of good as will be accomplished by this truthful recital of my cure by this medicine, if those likewise afflicted will follow my example by giving this specific a fair trial. I take great pleasure in giving the public the benefit of my experience, and feel that in so doing that I not only do my duty but also a noble act. In conclusion, I beg to state that I will take pleasure in corresponding with or seeing personally any one afflicted with blood poison or who has suffered from mercurial rheumatism. I can be found at any time at Schofield machine shop, near the passenger depot in Macon, Ga., and will give prompt attention to any letters addressed to me on the subject."

In loading about the retail drug stores, I found that the S. S. S. had come into general use as a health tonic. By inquiry, I found that three or four of the retail drug houses sold, by single bottles, from one to two gross of S. S. S. each, per week, and one sold from two and a-half to three gross per week at retail.

One of the retail men told me that S. S. S. had come into such general use as a health tonic, that it was not an unusual thing now for one of the best ladies in the city to come into the store and ask for it, and that it was a common thing to see a young man or a man of family going home with a bottle of S. S. S. That the day had passed when suspicion was attached to a man that was seen with a bottle of Swift's Specific. The subject matter of this letter is very different from what I intended to write when I came here, but more anon.

Y. M. L. A.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST.

Trinity Church—Rev. Thos. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching 10:45 a. m. by the pastor. Subject—Midsummer tonic for troubled Christians. Evening at 8:30 by Rev. W. A. Phillips late of Canada, now of Kentucky conference. Prayer meeting topic—Home mission work of the church.

First Methodist church, junction of Peachtree and Pryor streets. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Dr. J. Boring, presiding elder. Church closed at night and the congregation invited to hear Dr. Gwin at First Baptist church on a special and interesting theme.

St. Paul's M. E. Church South, Rev. W. D. Heath, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Class meeting 9:30 a. m. Sunday-school at 4 p. m.

Pierce Chapel, Rawson street—Preaching at 8:30 p. m. by Rev. C. Davis.

Trinity Home Mission (barracks)—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Jno. O'Donelly. Evening at 8:30 p. m. by Rev. Jno. W. McCrary.

First Methodist Protestant church, corner Garnett nd Forsyth streets, Rev. C. B. Middleton, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school 9:30 a. m.

Boulevard—Methodist Tabernacle, on Houston between Jackson street and Boulevard, about 150 yards from the Wheat street car line. Prayer meeting at 9:30 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by W. A. Dodge, and sacrament of Lord's supper at the close. Sabbath-school at 4 p. m. Preaching at 8 p. m. by Rev. Elam Christian.

West End—Sabbath-school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching 11 a. m., by Rev. Wm. E. Jones, and again at 8 p. m. by W. A. Dodge. Services every night next week, (D. V.)

Evans' Chapel, Rev. T. F. Pearce, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m., and at 8:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sabbath-school at 9:15 a. m., G. J. Orr, Jr., superintendent.

Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt, Rev. John M. Bowden, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Social meeting at 4 p. m. Strangers invited.

Sixth Methodist church, Merritt's avenue, near Peachtree street, Rev. H. L. Crumley, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8:15 p. m. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.

The Grove, corner of Anderson and Terry streets. Preaching at 5 p. m., by Rev. F. M. Haygood.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church—Services at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. E. H. Barnett. No services at night, the pastor preaches at the Central church at 8:15.

Services at the Central Presbyterian Church, on Washington street, by Rev E. H. Barnett, D. D. at 8:15 p. m. The usual Sabbath collections will be taken up at night. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m., D. A. Beatie, superintendent. Regular prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8:15 p. m. All are cordially invited. There will be no morning service, our pastor being absent in Virginia.

Fourth Presbyterian church, on Chamberlin street, eastern part of the city. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. N. Bachman, and at 8 p. m. there will be a thanks giving service in which a number will take part. Sunday-school at 4 p. m. Immediately after the morning service the Lord's supper will be administered.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church, corner Walton and Forsyth streets. Services at 11 a. m. and at 8:30 p. m. by Rev. D. W. Gwin, D. D. Sunday-school at 9 a. m., John M. Green, superintendent.

Second Baptist church, Rev. Henry McDonald, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m., and at 8:30 p. m. by Rev. W. H. McIntosh, D. D. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Third Baptist Tabernacle, 77 West Simpson street. Rev. H. C. Hornady, D. D., pastor. Preaching at 11 o'clock a. m. by Rev. M. N. McCall, of Forsyth; also, at 8:15 o'clock p. m. by the pastor. Lord's supper at the morning service. Sunday-school at 9:30 o'clock a. m. W. H. Bell, superintendent.

Fifth Baptist church—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. V. C. Norcross, 11 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a. m. All cordially invited.

Sixth Baptist church, W. Hunter street. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8:15 p. m. by Rev. James H. Weaver. Sunday-school at 4 p. m., Deacon McCall, superintendent. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

Central Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. M. N. McCall, Forsyth, Ga., and 8:15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9½ a. m., Dr. Wm. Crenshaw, superintendent.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Our Father, Unitarian—Rev. Geo. Leonard Chaney. Service in Professor Means's school room, corner Forsyth and Church streets, at 11 a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

M. Y. C. A.—A service of song and gospel meeting will be held in the Association hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock p. m. Good singing. Everybody invited.

SPIRITUALISM.

Light for Thinkers Hall, corner Whitehall and Peters street. Lecture on "Organization" by G. W. Kates, Sunday night at 8 p. m. Public invited.

COLORED.

Bethel A. M. E. Church, Wheat street, Rev. W. J. Gaines, pastor. Preaching 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. and at 8:30 p. m. Sabbath-school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. A. S. Simms, superintendent.

TO THE LADIES OF ATLANTA.

Without any solicitation on our part the large dry good merchants, of this city, (with but one exception) impelled by humane motives, have agreed to close their doors at 6:30 p. m., thus allowing their clerks an hour for recreation after their day's labor. Since this movement has been inaugurated the merchants who refused to close his doors, is now trying by advertising a reduction on certain classes of goods, and to be obtained only during the hour that the other houses are closed, to induce the ladies to purchase of him, who would otherwise (if their doors were open), trade with his competitors. Knowing full well his inability to successfully cope with the merchants, who so magnanimously tendered their salesmen an hour in the evening in return for his tireless efforts in his behalf during the day, he now overworks his clerks in order to gain the few pence which his miserly, uncivil and unmannerly acts have lost for him during the day. The dry goods clerks of this city are hard working and worthy young men who toil unceasingly from 7 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening. This penurious man who begrudges his clerks a breath of the fresh evening air, after working through the oppressive heat of these long summer days, should receive the pity, not the patronage of friends of humanity. But our object in writing this card is to inform the ladies of Atlanta (who by nature are in sympathy with all efforts to alleviate the burdens of humanity), that we will at all times endeavor to make their visit both pleasant and profitable, and they can rest assured that the goods they receive of us will compare with any, and when purchasing will not be thrown in contact with that odoriferous element which largely preponderates in this man's store, whose standing rule to his clerks is "you cannot be too abrupt with customers, let them make their purchases and leave." Very respectfully,

THE CLERKS OF THE EARLY CLOSING HOUSES.

Separate Pants for Boys. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

REAL ESTATE NOTES.

W. A. Osborn, Colonel Adair's senior sales man, has sold since the 1st July seven houses and lots situated on W. Peachtree, Pine, Mills and Plum streets, aggregating $23,125, all for cash, and to home buyers, two-thirds as an investment and the other for personal use. The inquiry has been unusually good for July. Mr. Osborn leaves next Thursday for Ocean Grove to spend a few weeks for recreation and—well he is a handsome gentleman and a clever man and rumor says—but we congratulate all parties and hope both of them will return in the early fall, and make Atlanta their future home, where Mr. Osborn's energy and skill in handling real estate will yield him a handsome reward.

Uncle Rufus Howard, Colonel Adair's faithful cashier, left yesterday for a short recreation in the mountains. He is good looking and fond of music. We sound no warning note to the numerous handsome widows at the springs, along the Piedmont Air-line. A word to the wise. Forrest Adair carries the safe keys and will hand over the rents collected in this department during Mr. Howard's absence. Colonel Adair says if he can spare the time he intends to go to a picnic yet before the season is over. Mr Nolan and Jack the junior salesmen keep a close watch on the old gentleman's movements.

The guests at Tate's are delighted with Cohen's orchestra. This orchestra, assisted by Mrs. Shannon, of Bradford, Pennsylvania, entertained us last night with selections from Mascotte, Olivette, Martha and other popular operas.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

For Nervousness, Indigestion, &c,

Send to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., for pamphlet. Mailed free.

Two handsome Pullman cars are here ready to leave by the Kennesaw Route for Warm Springs tomorrow night. Passengers can now purchase tickets in them and will not be subject to delays, waiting for cars from other points. Call on Peters & Adair, Union depot.

HIGH'S

Nuns Cloth, Albatros, Grenadines, Spanish Nets, almost without any price at HIGH'S.

New Firm.

Messrs. Tutwiler and LaFontaine, proprietors of what was formerly known as the Enterprise planing mill have leased a platt of ground occupied until lately by W. J. Willingham upon which they are placing a large and complete assortment of all kinds of lumber. Their mill has been enlarged and refitted with new and improved machinery, and they are now in condition to fill any and all orders which may come to hand. They have also associated with them a young gentleman from Akron, Ohio, Mr. George S. May, who will attend to the office work and manage the financial part of the undertaking.

Messrs. Tutwiler, LaFontaine and May will be glad to see their old customers and welcome any new ones who will favor us with their custom.

John Ryan wants five first class salesmen. A personal application necessary. No letters answered.

W. G. Browne, Dentist, 65 Whitehall St.

The season being well advanced, have reduced prices on all goods. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

PEYTON H. SNOOK.

Owing to the fact that I am forced to give up one of my warerooms for a few weeks while another story is being built, thereby curtailing my storage capacity, I am forced to reduce my stock of chamber and parlor suites, and will offer for the coming week the entire stock at marvelously low prices, and can only regret my inability to fling in

"A Lottery Ticket."

In fact no such necessity exists in my establishment to induce a boom in trade by making Mr. Smith pay for Mr. Brown's furniture. Simple and business-like methods are always preferable to those that are both questionable in morals and unbusiness-like in practice. However, be that as it is, I propose to make, the coming week, a feature in the furniture trade of Atlanta. In variety of style, beauty of finish and durability of service, my stock is unexcelled in the South. Think of buying a painted Cottage Suit, complete, for

"Eighteen Dollars" Cash.

These suites will be placed on my wareroom floors Monday morning—only fifty in stock. Also Twenty-five Marble Top Dresser Suits reduced to

Fifty Dollars—Complete.

Atlanta buyers have never had such an opportunity to buy rich and elegant Furniture, either for parlors, chambers, halls or dining rooms, at these figures. I have in stock

"One Hundred Thousand Dollars Worth"

Magnificent Furniture, from Grand Rapids, Chicago, Louisville, Cincinnati, New York, Boston and other furniture centres, that I am offering at factory prices, in order to give the workmen room to finish my improvements. Remember this opportunity may not occur again this season. I am determined to sell my entire stock at startling low prices.

Twenty dozen mismatched walnut chairs half price.

PEYTON H. SNOOK.

JOHN KEELY

PLUMS!

John Keely calls attention to the following goods, which will be found upon his bargain counters tomorrow (Monday) morning:

A full-width White Victoria Lawn at 5c per yard.

Nothing like it to be seen elsewhere for less than 9c.

A magnificent 5-4 India lawn at 6c. A better grade India lawn at 8c. Selling everywhere at 15c.

He will open five cases more of those cut length printed lawns at 2 1-2c.

10,000 yards of full-width printed lawns at 3 3-4c.

Elegant soft finish bleached domestics at 4 1-2c. Selling elsewhere at 7 1-2.

Best standard brands calicoes 4 1-2c. Besides hundreds of othre unparalleled bargains.

See first page.

"The Great Cyclone."

My last week's trade has been simply enormous. Never before have I had such a rush of business in July. The reason is plain. I have reduced goods to prices that opposition have given up all hopes of competing with. Over 5,000 customers visited my salesroom after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A word right here about my cyclone in prices at six o'clock. It has far outdone everything that I anticipated. The ladies have fully appreciated the hour, and there is not an hour or hardly ten minutes in the day that some one is not thanking me for starting this sale in the cool of the evening. It is the very thing they wanted. Now, as regards next week I will begin to-morrow, Monday afternoon, the sale at six o'clock, and will have new bargains that have not been seen before. It is an acknowledged fact, that I have slaughtered goods this week—even my competitors will admit that; but that will give but a faint idea of what I intend doing this week. Beginning to-morrow morning, I will reduce prices on everything in every department. Now, ladies and gentlemen, if you want to buy fine goods at your own price, call on me. I have a reputation for handling fine silks, laces and carpets, second to none in the south, into these and all others I will ram the knife up to the hilt. Then you can judge for yourself where the right place to buy good goods cheap. It will plainly show you that, spot cash, windy advertisements, and other such nonsense practised daily, are but huge jokes, the inventors of which laugh in their sleeves when your back is turned.

Respectfully, JOHN RYAN.

Clothing at reduced prices at Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

M. Rich & Bro have something of great interest to say on the 8th page of this issue, read it—it will save you money.

Sleeping Car tickets for Special Warm Springs Express, July 16th, can be secured from Adair & Peters, agents Union Depot. Train leaves 11:40 p. m.

Passengers who purchase round trip tickets to Asheville or Warm Springs by the Kennesaw Route can secure sleeping car berths at the same time.

Don't fail to take advantage of our reduction in prices. Eiseman Bros., 55 Whitehall street.

Read M. Rich & Bro's great closing out advertisement on the 8th page of this issue.

M. Rich & Bro's. store is the busiest in the city; they are selling off their entire stock at a discount of 20 to 50 per cent in order to make room to build an addition which will double its present size.

To morrow night, 11:40, the Special Express Train will leave by Kennesaw Route for Warm Springs and Asheville, 165 miles the shortest line. Sleeping cars for all who desire to go only $12.50 round trip

Chicago Beef Again.

The following conversation occurred between a reporter and Mr. Aaron Haas:

"When do you expect another car of beef?"

"Next Monday night; it will be unloaded for Tuesday's market."

"Have you enough to last until then?"

"We have just enough, and nothing to spare."

"How do the people seem to like it?"

"Splendidly; sales constantly increasing; but there are some people who believe what interested competitors tell them in derogation of our Chicago beef. For the benefit of this class we are selling the finest Tennessee beef at two cents per pound less than the regular price of our Chicago product. At our 69¾ Peachtree street stall we sell only Chicago beef, but at Tye's old stall we sell Chicago and Tennessee beef, much more of the former than the latter."

"Do you ship much?"

"Our shipments are not heavy, but all shipments have proven satisfactory. I expected a good order trade from the summer resorts, but in this I have been disappointed. Their loss is greater than ours. We can better afford to lose their orders than they can afford to do without the beef."

HIGH'S

Red-hot bargains in White Dress Goods. Thousands of lovely goods must be sold this week, at HIGH'S.

A NEW MEDICINE.

A Sure Cure Found at Last for Consumption.

Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup. The Great Lung Healer. A single dose relieves the most obstinate Cough or Cold a 50 cent bottle will cure it. It acts quickly, cures permanently, and if used as directed is perfectly harmless to the most delicate child. Sold by Moran & Co. and A. J. Pinson.

BARGAINS!

As our buyer, Mr. L., is soon going to market, we will sell goods in store at very low figures. A well assorted carpet stock. Lathrop & White, 46 Marietta street.

Notice.

From 1 o'clock yesterday morning to 10 o'clock this morning there was not a case made at the police station. The town is becoming moral.—Yesterday's Evening Journal.

The great and only cause of the morality the Journal speaks of is Mercer's Superior Imported and American Beers. Remember the place politicians, James Bank Block.

Excellent facilities for storing Furniture and at moderate rates at JOHN NEAL & CO.'S, No. 9 Broad street.

All of our goods are sold at a discount of 20 to 50 per cent from our regular prices because we are going to add 70 feet to the rear of our store to put in a stock of carpets, this sale will be continued positively only until September 1st. You can save money by calling on M. RICH & BRO.

HIGH'S

White Goods and Laces. Lovely assortment this week. They must be sold. HIGH'S.

If you wish to have a pleasant moonlight drive and a happy time, attend the lawn party at the residence of Mrs. Emory, in Kirkwood Thursday evening, July 19th. Proceeds will go to building fund of Presbyterian church at Kirkwood.

John Keely's patrons (the whole public) demand Bargains. That means Good Goods at Low Prices. His efforts being directed to the satisfaction of this want, he has no time for Uncourteous and Ungrammatical flings at his competitors. This he leaves for others.

Go to M. Rich & Bro's. great closing out sale, they are slaughtering goods—their sale is the last until September 1st, but the best goods sell first.

WINDOW SHADES.

The largest, tastiest and cheapest line ever shown in this city, New styles window cornice. Lathrop & White, 46 Marietta street.

Why grease yourself with oils when you have both a cleanly and effective remedy in Hamburg Liniment. Good for all kind of sprains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Sciatich, etc. Sold by Hutchison & Bro.

HIGH'S

Summer Dress Goods to close at far below cost. HIGH'S.

We don't sell goods by moonshine, but if you will come anytime before 6:30 p. m., we will sell you as many goods as you want at a discount of 20 to 50 per cent off our regular prices for 42 days prior to the completion of the new addition to our store.

M. RICH & BRO.

Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco Co.

No. 8 Wall street, Atlanta, Ga., is general southern headquarters for the Bull Durham, Major J. H. Blacknall, the southern agent, will gladly quote prices and give any information in regard to their tobacco, cigarettes, etc., etc.,

"This hot weather almost kills me, and I shall go to 27 South Broad and buy a Hull Vapor Cooking stove, Mrs. Turner has one, she has her work done, her dress changed, and I roast and sweat over a hot stove," says Mrs. Furguson.

Piles! Piles! Piles!!!

Cured without the use of the knife, powder or salve. No charge until cured. Write for references. DR. A. A. CORKINS,

su tu E. 29th street, N. Y.

John Keely will, at the proper time, offer his patrons Bargains in Fall and Winter Fabrics. For the present, however, he is kept busy supplying their very reasonable demands for summer goods.

Publishers' Notice.

The pamphlet decisions of the supreme court of Georgia for February term, 1883, is now ready. For sale at the business office of THE CONSTITUTION. Parties who have ordered will receive the copies ordered by mail.

BLOCK'S

CANDIES AND CRACKERS

ARE GUARANTEED

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

AND BEING MADE OF THE CHOICEST MATERIALS, by the most thorough workmen, are unsurpassed in quality and variety by any goods made in the United States.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

CORNER ALABAMA AND PRYOR STREETS

PLEASE REMEMBER

THAT WE SELL THE FINEST

TENNESSEE BEEF

In the city. Also Lamb, Veal, Mutton, Corned Beef, Sausages (several different kinds), etc., etc. We are always supplied with the BEST.

CLEMMONS & KENNEY, 108 Whitehall.

News from south Atlanta: Rev. F. M. Haygood has moved to his new and beautiful cottage home on Anderson street. There are now about twenty other residences being built in the near vicinity.

LEMONS as MEDICINE.

They regulate the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Blood, as prepared by Dr. H. Mozley, in his Lemon Elixir, a pleasant lemon drink. It cures all Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, Malaria, Kidney Disease, Fevers, Chills, Impurities of the Blood, Pain in the Chest or Back, and all other diseases caused by a torpid or diseased liver—and nine-tenths of all diseases of the south and west are caused by the failure of the liver to do its duty. Show me a sick man or woman, and I will show you a torpid or diseased liver, and vice versa. It is an established fact that lemons, when combined properly with other liver tonics, produce the most desirable results upon the stomach, liver and bowels, kidneys and blood. Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, cathartics, aromatic stimulants and blood purifiers. Fifty cents for one-half pint bottle. Sold by druggists generally.

Hon. John I. Martin, office opposite Four Courts, St. Louis, Mo., says: Lemon Elixir has no equal for the diseases for which it is recommended. Myself and family have used it for two years.

J. B. Wilkerson, druggist, Augusta, Ark., writes: Lemon Elixir is effecting the most wonderful cures. There is nothing like it for the diseases for which you recommend it.

S. Pratt, druggist, Wright county, Missouri, writes: Lemon Elixir gives the greatest satisfaction. It has cured a case of chills and fever of four years standing.

O. F. Richmond, Neosho Rapids, Kan., writes: Lemon Elixir is the only medicine I ever sold or used that does more good and cures more diseases than is claimed for it.

Dr. Mozley's Office and Lemon Elixir Depot 124 and 126 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., where he treats all classes of diseases.

HIGH'S

Irish manufacturers would be amazed.

500 yards colored damask, 56 in. wide, at 12½c yard.

60 pieces real fine Barnsley damasks at 60c yard, worth $1.

45 pieces Azaline Turkey Reds, at 30 per cent below importers cost. HIGH'S.

Chalybeate Springs.

Among the recent arrivals at Chalybeate Springs are the following:

A. P. Soloman and family, Miss Georgia B. Soloman, Miss J. Soloman, E. H. Abrams and family, Savannah; Colonel J. D. Hough and family, Mrs. Amory Dexter and family, Columbus; Judge W. C. Pope, Montgomery; Messrs. Max Robinson, H. H. Thomas, W. P. Owen, Savannah; G. D. Powell, T. E. Curry, Bainbridge; J. T. Beasley, Columbus; E. F. Beasley, Macon; W. H. Pope and family, Butler, Ga.; J. L. Bailey, Macon; Edward Allen, Columbus; Mrs. John M. Guerord, Miss Lee Rogers, Savannah; F. C. Furman, Milledgeville; Hugh H. Colquit, Atlanta; Mrs. L. Nathans, J. L. Nathans, Savannah; Miss M. B. Troupe, Brunswick; Mrs. D. M. Key, Charleston, S. C.; Mrs. W. R. Stewart, Miss Mollie Stewart, Miss Jennie Stapleton, Americus; H. L. McLendon, S. Maxwill, Talbotton; R. H. Anderson, J. H. R. Stewart, Savannah; W. H. Martin, Talbotton; U. J. Williams and wife, Ben Hill Griffin, Bainbridge; J. C. Shaw and family, Mrs. S. M. Subers, Miss E. F. Subers, Macon; Rev. M. B. Harden, LaGrange; C. F. Lard, Savannah; J. M. Edmonson and family, Eufaula; W. A. Duke, Montgomery; W. A. Haney, Columbus; J. M. Springer, Griffin; John Scriven, D. E. DuPeeis, Savannah, W. T. McGovern, D. Lowenthal, Wolf Wolfson, Columbus; J. A. Beeks, Griffin; Byrd Lovett, County; Mrs. J. A. Shingleur and family, Miss Florida Willberne, Columbus; Miss Kate Leonard, Talbotton.

HIGH'S

1,000 French bone woven handmade corsets $1 pair.

Hosiery, parasols and Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, marked at such prices, this week, that you will admit they have no competition. HIGH'S.

The Beauties of Art.

It should be a matter of pride to the people of Atlanta that such a thing as a genuine art store is now one of the city's strongest attractions. No city in the south has better facilities for becoming the "Home of Southern Art" than Atlanta, and it is pleasant to know that much has already been done to further that end. Some of the finest and best known artists of the country have their homes here and Mr. Dan Pitchford, appreciating the opportunity needed for cultivating a taste for the high arts, has made his place a perfect gem of artistic studies. From a dealer in frames he has risen to a point where everything in the art line can be found within his doors, and it is now an everyday sight to see works of the best painters adorning his windows and walls. Mention has already been made in THE CONSTITUTION of some of his most valuable pictures. It is gratifying to know that his store at No. —, Whitehall, is constantly crowded with visitors.

THE ONLY

"Folding" Mosquito Nett Frame "Patented" in the U. S. is E. S. Lathrop.

We manufacture all the various "Latnrop" Patents. Frames 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2.50. Call and we will please you at Lathrop & White's 46 Mariet ta street.

"An Elegant Portrait."

Mrs. Gregory has just given the finishing touches to her "Hill Portrait" and quite a number have been to her studio to see it this week. Competent judges pronounce it "a splendid likeness and a most elegant piece of art work, bearing the closest inspection."

The artist has handled her subject with spirit and feeling and has caught his finest expression. To those who knew well the handsome features, and noble countenance of the "great Georgian," this portrait is startling in its truthfulness. The likeness grows on us, as we gaze until we feel we are in the presence of the great statesman, himself, whose "silver tongued" eloquence still rings on the ear.

J.

HIGH'S

Do not be deluded by fictitious advertisements. Our Silks and Silk goods, Black Goods and Crepes at correct and reasonable prices. HIGH'S.

Grand Excursion.

To Portland, Maine, from Atlanta via Cincinnati, Cleveland, along the shore of Lake Erie, to Niagara Falls, down the St. Lawrence river, and through the White mountains.

Round trip only $43.25.

$5.00 cheaper than advertised by other routes. Tickets good 60 days.

Write to or call on,

JOHN P. SLOUGH,
Southeastern Passenger Agent Bee Line,
28 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

su8 tu10 sat14 su15.

WALL PAPER & DECORATIONS.

We are acknowledged the tastiest people in this line and will compete with any one north or south or west and we work so much cheaper. Lathrop & White, 46 Marietta street.

Bee Line.

Excursion to Niagara Falls, July 19th. Fare $30 round trip. Only thirty hours run from Atlanta. Sixteen hours quickest route, with through cars running along the shores of Lake Erie.

Write to or call on

JOHN P. SLOUGH,
Southeastern Passenger Agent Bee Line,
28 Wall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

su8 wed11 su15 wed18

LACE CURTAINS.

For a few days we will show an importers sample line for the fall trade at such figures, if you have any to buy, don't lose the chance. Lathrop & White, 46 Marietta St.

The lease on the Austell building, occupied by Lamar, Rankin & Lamar, at the corner of Pryor and Decatur streets, expires on January 1st, 1884. Those who wish to rent the same will confer with

W. W. AUSTELL.

AN OPPORTUNITY.

JOHN KEELY

"The Leader of Low Prices."

Has purchased the entire line of Samples of one of the largest Millinery Houses in New York.

THAT IS TO SAY,

HE FOUND THEM

He bought them for a mere song. He will almost give them away. Now is your opportunity to buy

HATS

—AND—

BONNETS

—AT A—

BARGAIN!

This lot comprises:

Black and White Chip Bonnets.

Rough and Ready Hats and Bonnets.

Porcupine Hats and Bonnets.

Milan Hats and Bonnets, all shapes, all colors.

Poke Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.

Ladies, Misses and Children's Walking Hats, all colors, in every conceivable quality.

Also,

Misses and Children's Sailors in every braid and all colors.

This lot of goods is desirable, because of its variety, scarcely any two of them are alike.

They will be thrown upon the

BARGAIN COUNTER TO-MORROW MORNING!

The variety is immnense! The goods are desirable! The prices ridiculously Low. Come and secure bargains to-day at

JOHN KEELY'S

58, 60, 62 and 64 Whitehall St.

Read M. Rich & Bro's. big advertisement on the 8th page of this issue, you have never gotten goods as low as you can buy them now.

ADD TO YOUR

LIBRARY

DICKENS, complete (15 vols.)	$15 00 net
MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND (5 vols)	3 50 net
HUME'S HISTORY of ENGLAND (5 vols)	3 50 net
GIBBON'S HISTORY OF ROME (5 vols)	3 50 net
THACKERAY, complete (10 vols)	12 00 net
SHAKESPEARE, complete (6 vols)	7 00 net

THE ATLANTA BOOK STORE,
No. 26 Marietta St.

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.

Tickets Only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, August 14, 1883—159th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000

160,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
5,000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9	Approximation	Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do	500	4,500
9	do	do	250	2,250
1,967	Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.

Or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

THE FINEST

DRY AIR REFRIGERATORS,

FREEZERS, FLY FANS

FRUIT JARS, EVAPORATORS.

Cheapest ever offered in the State. Beautiful new style Decorated Dinner, Tea and Chamber Sets, Parlor Lamps, etc. Housekeepers, look at our goods before you buy. It will save you money.

McBRIDE & CO.

London Smoked
EYE PROTECTORS.



I have just received a large stock of fine Smoked Eye Protectors, the finest ever imported. Also, a large stock of fine Gold and Steel Specks and Eye Glasses in fine double convex, blue and white lenses, which I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years. Call and see them.

A. F. PICKERT,
No. 5 Whitehall street.

FIVE MILLIONS OF BRICK

Now in stock and for sale cheap.

B. G. LOCKETT & CO.,

Manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers in the

"CELEBRATED CHATTAHOOCHEE

RIVER BRICK."

We are prepared to supply any demand, and will fill all orders promptly. We also manufacture the best and cheapest

OIL PRESSED AND FANCY BRICK

In the south. Builders and contractors will save money by purchasing our brick. Office No. 33 Broad street, upstairs, Atlanta, Ga.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 7 16; New York at 10 1-16; in Atlanta at 9½.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNA CORPS U. S. A.
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, July 14, 10:32, P.M.

All observations taken at the same moment of time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dew Point.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.01	80	65	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.00	85	...	Calm	.....	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.98	82	76	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indianola	29 96	82	78	S.	Light	....	Fair.
Key West	30.0	82	75	Calm	.....	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30 01	83	76	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.00	84	69	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30 01	83	74	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.02	80	75	S. W.	Light	.00	Clear.
Palestine	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.00	.....
Savannah	29 98	85	...	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.							
6:31 a. m.	30.02	76	68	W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
10:31 a. m.	30.03	86	64	N. W.	Fresh	....	Clear.
2:31 p. m.	29.98	89	64	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
6:3 p. m.	29 97	89	62	W.	Fresh	....	Fair.
10:31 p. m.	30.01	80	65	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

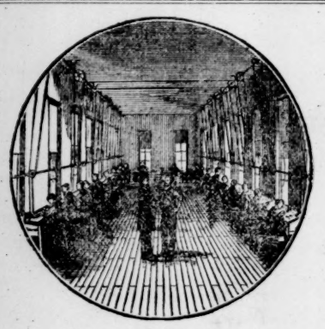
Mean daily bar.	30.00	Maximum ther.	92.2
" " ther.	81 8	Minimum "	73.5
" " hu'y	60 6	Total rainfall	.00

Cotton Belt.

Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

Atlanta District.	Max Tem	Min Tem	Rain Fall.
Atlanta	92	73	.00
Spartanburg	95	66	.00
Toccoa	98	72	.00
Gainesville	92	74	.00
Dalton	97	79	.00
Calhoun	95	72	.00
Cartersville	95	70	.00
West Point	96	70	.00
Newnan	92	73	.00
Griffin	94	72	.00

DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE		
1 Wilmington	96	70	.08
2 Charleston	99	69	.23
3 Augusta	98	76	.00
4 Savannah	99	75	.00
5 Atlanta	95	72	.00
6 Montgomery	97	71	00
7 Mobile	99	74	.00
8 New Orleans	93	79	.00
9 Galveston	95	77	.00
10 Vicksburg	95	74	.00
11 Little Rock	93	72	.07
12 Memphis	94	72	.09
Mean of Districts	96.0	73.2	.04



J. P. STEVENS
WATCH CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
FINE WATCHES.
FACTORY,
34 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.

THE FRONT

Of my store will be torn down July 2d, but you will still find me inside selling

CLOTHING
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS

Cheaper than any house in Town.

Summer Suits at New York Cost for Cash

A. B. ANDREWS
16 Whitehall Street.

MEETINGS.

The members of the executive committee of the Governor's Horse Guard will meet at the office of Lieutenant E. L. Vorhis, on Monday at 9:30 a. m.

Notice.

The directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce are requested to meet the governing committee on transportation at old chamber room on Alabama street on Monday morning, July 16th promptly at 9 o'clock, on business of importance.

H. M. COTTINGHAM, Secretary.

Saul will serve to-day, Buttermilk Ice Cream, 'tis delicious. Don't fail to visit his parlors to-day.

NEW FANS, NEW BELTS, NEW WHITE GOODS,

BEAUTIFUL LACES, ELEGANT HOISERY, NEW RIBBONS, JUST RECEIVED.

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT A SACRIFICE.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SATIN SURAHS, COLORED DRESS GOOODS, FINE EMBROIDERIES, LARGE LOT HOISERY AND PARASOLS.

ALSO

BODY BRUSSEL CARPETS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IN GRAIN AND CHEAP CARPETS AND

CHINA MATTINGS.

☞ We mean to close out the above goods, and will offer honest bona fide bargains. Please call.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.

AN ELEGANT STOCK
—OF—
FINE IMPORTED
SATIN HAND-PAINTED FANS

And an entirely new assortment of artistic PICTURE FRAMES AND PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS;

Also, everything new in the latest style of FINE STATIONERY AND VISITING CARDS
—AT THE—
ART PLACE,
28 Whitehall Street.

1849 ESTABLISHED 1849

LYNCH & LESTER

SUCCESSORS TO

LYNCH & THORNTON

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

Blank Books and Office Supplies a Specialty.

F. L. FREYER,

The oldest and only exclusive Dealer in

PIANOS & ORGANS,

In Atlanta, keeps the finest instruments,

27 WHITEHALL.

Cash or on time. Second-hand Pianos for sale low, thoroughly repaired and will last many years yet. Pianos and Organs rented, tuned and repaired. Call and get the best instruments for the least money, fully warranted. Catalogues and further information cheerfully given by mail. Address:

F. L. FREYER,
27 Whitehall st., Atlanta, Ga.

Whenever John Keely hopes to do a trade only when his competitors are closed up, he will go at some other business.

David H. Dougherty.

SPOT CASH

DRY GOODS AND SHOES.

A big shipment of those elegant low priced ginghams received last Saturday.

David H. Dougherty.

My grand clearing sale of Handkerchiefs continues. Any body can write bargains, but everybody can't show them as I am doing.

HIGH'S

3 Cartoons Fine 8 and 9 in. Ottoman Sash Ribbons. Were $1.50 and $1.75, reduced to $1.25.

10 Cartoons Sash Ribbons 75c. worth $1.00. HIGH'S.

David H. Dougherty.

My friend read all the advertisements you see on cheap goods, but don't believe all that you read until you go around and examine for yourself. Unquestionably some merchants do have advantages in buying cheaper than others and I feel that I can convince you that I am that fortunate fellow.

Time Changed.

The Kennesaw route intended to let their Warm springs and Asheville special leave at 2.35 p m., July 16, but changed it to 11 40 p. m., so as to arrive at Warm springs to dinner. July 17 and in Asheville at 5:50 p. m.

This change should be noted, as the special will not leave until 11:40 p. m Being 165 miles shorter than any other line, passengers will find the additional time in Atlanta very pleasant.

Fare round trip only $12.50 by Knoxville to either Warm springs or Asheville.

Cheap Excursion Rates.

The agent of the New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio roads in Atlanta offers excursion tickets, good until Nov. 1st, at $30 to Niagara Fall, $26 to Chantauqua and $42 to Portland, Maine. Excursionists can go either by the L. and N. or the Cincinnati Southern, thus enabling them to take in the Louisville exposition going or coming. Mr. Geo. P. Humphries, southern agent, Atlanta, can furnish all particulars.

Delegations from Savannah, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans have reserved accommodations in Kennesaw sleeper for Warm springs and Asheville. The excursion will be greeted with a serenade by the brass band at Warm springs, while dining there. Hops have been tendered them by proprietors of Tate's and Warm springs on their return.

We are now selling summer goods lower than ever to make room for fall goods. Call and see. McKeldin & Carlton, 35 Peachtree street.

Remember that the Kennesaw route is 165 miles the shortest line from Atlanta to Warm springs and over 14 hours quicker. Special train leaves at 11:40 to morrow night, round trip fare $12 50, good to return on or before Nov 1st. Stop overs unlimited

Something New and Delicious.

Delmonico and Buttermilk Ice Cream at Saul's to day.

HIRSCH BROS

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE

It is our custom every season to clear our counters, and to do this successfully we reduce the Prices on our goods.

ELEGANT DRESS SUITS,
STYLISH BUSINESS SUITS,
AND LIGHT SUMMER WEAR

AT UNUSALLY LOW PRICES

We prefer giving the generous public the benefit of a reduction in prices now rather than carry the goods over to next season.

HIRSCH BROS.,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

WHOLESALE WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

Interesting to Dealers in

WALL PAPER.

JOB LOTS

IN

PAPER HANGINGS

FROM JULY 1ST TO SEPTEMBER 15TH,

LEWIS VOIGHT & SON,

Store: 203 and 205 Central Ave. Warehouse: 238 and 240 W. 7th St.

CINCINNATI, O

SEND FOR SAMPLE AND PRICES.

July 7 14 19 26

David H. Dougherty.

My clearance sale of summer goods continues and I ask no quuarters on low prices. Spot cash wins over credit, because it saves the people money,

---

Clerks are human after all. John Keely has been one himself, and he is in favor of giving them a breathing spell.

David H. Dougherty.

SPOT CASH

DRY GOODS AND SHOES.

Just opened another large shipment of those handsome low priced figured lawns. They are grand styles and prices still lower. Bargains hold out from early morn until we close in the evening. No bargains handed out here in broken doses, for grand and intelligent bargains are being added every day to my already numerous drives.

John Keely will duplicate anything sold late in the evening in other stores. This he will do at any hour of the day.

David H. Dougherty.

I am going to make some prices in white goods on

TO-MORROW

morning that will satisfy the public that I mean to close out all goods appertaining to summer, and while this grand clearance sale of summer goods continues some grand bargains in many different lines of choice goods will be received daily from my resident buyer in New York. I am in proper condition to make you happy if you want cheap goods, and don't you forget it.

The best line of shoes and hats ever offered to the public can be found at McKeldin & Carlton, 35 Peachtree street.

We sell fresh Cotton Seed Cooking Oil. A. L. & T. A. Holbrook.

David H. Dougherty.

SPOT CASH DRY GOODS HOUSE.

I am going to throw bargains before you so thick, from every department, commencing Monday morning, that you will find it but little expense to buy what you need in my line. The grand clearing sale will continue for some time to come.

John Keely recognizes the fact that the ladies of Atlanta are not to be deceived, nor their patronage "purchased" by the paltry bait of "half a cent a yard" on goods at one certain hour in the day.

HIGH'S

Last week we reduced all our fine French Sateens from 40 and 50 cents to 25 cents, we sold a great many, but have about 75 pieces left and will close them out at 18 cents yard. 250 pieces Fine French Chambrays were 18, 20 and 25c, choice 12½c, Gingham 8½ cents. A whole counter packed with Elegant Checked Mulls and DeIndes were 35 cents, but now reduced to 20 cents.

Early calls get first choice.

HIGH'S

David H. Dougherty.

I don't write sensational advertisements merely to get you to call, in hopes that I can beg you to buy a bill through pity, or some other kind of sake. You know what you want, and you have an idea what such goods are worth. I only ask you kindly to examine my prices and you will find that you will save some money for yourself and family.

Prices the same at all hours of the day at John Keely's.

ONWARD! ONWARD

IS OUR MOTTO!

M. RICH & BRO.

It is less than one year since we moved into our present new store, and already we find that, through the liberal and kind encouragement of our patrons, we are compelled to add to its capacity. We need more room, and we are going to have it by going to work at once to have an addition of 70 feet to its depth. When this is done, our store will have a front of 41 feet running back the same width, 175 feet. Half of this room we shall fill with a

FINER STOCK OF

CARPETS, MATTINGS
OIL CLOTHS,
SHADES, CURTAINS, ETC.

Than has ever adorned any Atlanta store. Our stock will be in about September 1st, when we don't expect to stand back for any competition.

Meantime, for the next 50 days, commencing July 9th, and continuing until September 1st.

WE INTEND TO SELL OUR PRESENT STOCK DOWN TO LESS THAN HALF ITS SIZE.

To this end we have made a series of reductions in price, similar to that of last summer, before our removal to our present store.

Just now we had rather have the money to go to New York with than the goods. You know our goods are all marked in plain selling prices. From these prices we will make the following discounts and reductions in each department. This is no "catch penny" advertisement. We guarantee to give you the following bona fide reductions for the next fifty days:

M. RICH & BRO.

Our Best Choice Prints	5 c	Towels, all linen huck, 19x38 "	12½c
Best Pacific Lawns	5 c	" " " 22x40 "	15 c
Lining Cambrics	5 c	" " Glass 10x30 "	7 c
Wigans, Jeans and Drilling	8 c	" " " 22x40 "	10 c
12½ and 15c Ginghams down to	8 c	Zephyrs all down to	8 c
18 and 20c " "	12½c	Other yarns in proportion.	
Silesias	15 c	Silks, Black, formerly sold at 75c, for	50 c
Bleachings, American 4 4	7½c	Silks, Fine Gros Grain, reduced from 90 to 60c, $1.00 to 75c, $1.20 to 85c, $1.75 to $1.50, $2.00 to $1.50. $2.25 to $1.70. $2.75 to $2 00.	
" Lonsdale 4 4	8½c	A plain black Surah, all Silk, from $1.50 to	$1.00
" Davol 4 4	9 c	Our 75c Summer Silks to	40 c
" Wamsutta 4 4	11 c	Corsets—Our French hand made incomparable C. P. at	$1.50
" Londsdale Cambric, best	11½c		
Towels, all Linen Huck, 16x27 inch	8½c		
" " " 18x36 "	10 c		

We will give you a reduction of 20 per cent on all the following goods:

All Gents' Furnishing Goods, Embroidered Flannels,
Ticking, Canton Flannels, Hosiery and Gloves.

And a reduction of 25 per cent on these:

All Domestics, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Plain Silks and Satins,
White and Colored Flannels, Ladies' Cloths, Cassimeres and Jeans,
Ladies' Underwear, Children's Suits, Bonnets and Gauze Underwear,
Embroideries, Laces and Lace Goods.
Linens, White Goods and Handkerchiefs,
Towels, Table Linen, Bed Spreads and Lace Curtains, and on Black and Colored Cashmeres, Nuns' Veiling, Alcatross, Henrietta, Tamise, Bunting and Jerseys, notwithstanding the recent advance in the importation duties on all Wool

DRESS GOODS.

We will make a reduction of 20 to 40 per cent on our general stock of corsets.
Also 40 per cent on all imported Fancy Dress Goods,
Besides 50 per cent on Fancy Silks and Satins, Black and Colored Grenadines,
Will sell at New York cost (not even including freight,)
All Sheetings and Pillow Casings,
Parasols, Umbrellas and Fans, to be sold at manufacturers' first cost.
In addition we will make liberal reductions on Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Dress Trimmings, Buttons and other goods not mentioned.

REMEMBER!

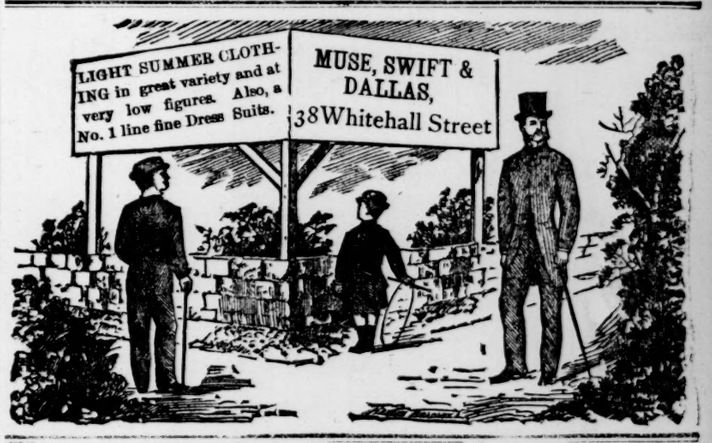
This is no old shop worn stock! Our goods are fresh and new, and still you see none of our goods will be sold above cost, while goods out of season at much less than first cost.

One thing we will guarantee, that is to save you 20 to 50 per cent, on all you buy. Come soon; don't wait until the best goods are sold. On lots of goods we can give you neither price nor discount, but come and we will show you the greatest bargains you have ever seen.

Don't Forget that our Reduced Price Sales Commence on July 9, and Continues Until Sept. 1.

We, of course, can't sell goods at less than cost and live at it, but we must reduce our stock, and will positively sell as cheaply as we advertise, for 50 days only.

M. RICH & BRO.
54 AND 56 WHITEHALL STREET.



It is not compatible with John Keely's nature or mercantile standing to have one price for goods in the morning and another in the evening. He defies competition boldly and whilst all of his competitors' stores are open.

"I do remember an apothecary,
And hereabouts he dwells"
—Romeo and Juliet, Act V, Scene 1

THE KIMBALL HOUSE

DRUG STORE

JOHN B. DANIEL,

13 DECATUR STREET,

Makes a specialty of keeping always in stock a choice assortment of

WINES,
BRANDIES,
WHISKIES,
HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
SCHNAPPS,
CORDIALS,

All of which are guaranteed to be

STRICTLY PURE!

And therefore Peculiarly Adapted for

MEDICINAL PURPOSES!

By giving **Personal Attention** to the filling of Physicians' Prescriptions, we are able in all cases to insure accuracy and satisfaction.



A. O. M. GAY'S
MERCHANT TAILORING
DEPARTMENT.

I carry a first-class stock of Piece Goods; have an artistic Cutter; do nothing but strictly first-class work and get up Suits which for Fit, Style and Elegance, are second to none gotten up in this country, and all prices as reasonable as can be afforded for such work and such material. If you want a suit made give me a trial.

A. O. M. GAY
CLOTHIER
—AND—
TAILOR
37
PEACHTREE ST.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

THE WEEK AND ITS ENTERTAINMENTS.

The People Here and Elsewhere—The Marriage Season in Full Blast—Social Clubs and Reunions—Rumors of Stage and Footlight Happiness—Fashion Notes—Women's Ways.

The past week has been comparatively dull. Quite a large number of our citizens are absent from Atlanta; the warm weather, dullness in business and other things have made it quiet.

The reception of the governor, a number of visitors in the city, the drills of the Governor's Horse Guard, sessions of the legislature, a hop or two and several weddings, combined, have relieved somewhat the dull monotony of Atlanta.

Pleasant Party.

On Tuesday night, at the delightful and hospitable home of Mr. E. J. Collins, near West Point, a charming party was given to Misses Morgan Long, of Atlanta, and Sallie Lee Erwin of Chambers county, Alabama. Every arrangement was perfected to make the evening the most enjoyable to all. A few hours passed swiftly by, so swiftly that it was a regret to the guests, when the time for good nights came. Among those present was Mrs. W. Campbell, and Miss Long, of Atlanta.

Ice Cream Festival.

The ladies of the Parsonage Aid society, of the First Methodist church, will give an ice cream festival at the pleasant residence of Judge James Jackson on Merritt's avenue, on the evening of the 20th. 'Tis unnecessary to state the object of the festival, for the objects of the ladies in charge are always of the most laudible character, and our citizens are ever ready to heartily respond to their appeals. Entirely apart from this, the affair promises to be one of the pleasantest of the season. Many attractions will be presented; the presence and conversation of the most agreeable and intelligent ladies; delicious cream, and a beautiful lawn. What greater inducements can be offered?

Dance in Macon.

A very delightful dance was given at the Lanier house, in Macon, Wednesday evening, July 11th. Among the ladies and gentleman who acted as chaperons were Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Stuvart, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Hines, Mr. and Mrs. E. Isaacs, Mrs. Dr. Price, Mrs. Sam Boykin, and Mr. and Mrs. R. Harris. Atlanta was represented by a couple of young gentlemen. In speaking of the affair, the Macon Telegraph says:

"A large crowd of freed Wesleyans, visiting young ladies, and the guests of the town gathered at the Lanier house last night. The dance was one of the best attended and pleasantest of the season. Notwithstanding the heat, everybody danced with a seeming pleasure enjoyable to witness. The attendance was too large to permit a list of visitors."

Waxing a Floor.

A correspondent wishes to know how to wax a floor: Take a pound of the best beeswax, cut it up into very small pieces, and let it thoroughly dissolve in three pints of turpentine, stirring occasionally if necessary. The mixture should be only a trifle thicker than the clear turpentine. Apply it with a rag to the surface of the floor, which should be smooth and perfectly clean. This is the difficult part of the work, for if you put on either too much or too little, a good polish will be impossible. The right amount varies, less bein required for a hard, close grained wood, and more if the wood is soft or open-grained. Even professional "waxers" are sometimes obliged to experiment, and novices should always try a square foot or two first. Put on what you think will be enough and leave the place untouched and unstepped on for twenty-four hours, or longer if needful. When it is thoroughly dry rub it with a hard brush until it shines. If it polishes well, repeat the process over the entire floor. If it does not, remove the wax with fine sandpaper and try again, using more or less than before as may be necessary, and continue your experimenting until you secure the desired result. If the mixture is slow in drying add a little of the common "driers" sold by paint dealers, japan for instance, in proportion of one part of the drier to six parts of turpentine. When the floor is a large one you may agreeably vary the tedious work of polishing by strapping a bush to each foot and skating over it.

Dress Ball at Tate Springs.

A dress ball came off at the above well-known resort, a few evenings since, that was delightfully pleasant to all who were present. There was quite a large attendance, the toilettes were very handsome, and the music appropriate and good—in fact everything contributed in making it a grand success Among others from Georgia present were Miss Annie McAfee, Marietta, Ga., cream nun's veiling, natural flowers.

Miss Alberta Lamar, Macon, Ga., blue ottoman, diamonds.

Miss Wyleyna Lama, Macon, Ga., cream satin, trimmed in lace, diamonds.

Miss Ella Gillam, Atlanta, light blue silk, crushed roses.

Mrs. Pearce, Augusta, Ga., white embroidered mull, diamonds.

Miss Lizzie Wood, Rome, Ga., lavender mull, silver jewelry.

Miss Ella Pace McElwin, Atlanta, pink surah, blue point brocaded satin de Lyon, turquoise and diamonds.

Mrs. Westmoreland, Atlanta, terracotta silk, diamonds.

Mrs. Inman, Atlanta, electric blue silk.

Mrs. N. N. Curtis, Columbus, Ga., black satin, point lace over dress.

Miss Fannie Wood, Rome, Ga., pink mull, natural flowers.

Miss Veach, Adairsville, Ga., white mull, pearls.

Mrs. Eagan, Atlanta, Ga., handsome black silk.

Variety and Fashion in Dress.

Variety is the salt of life; the prettiest colors and most graceful shapes, if seen continually and in masses, will weary the eye. The reason why fashions change so rapidly now is because they at once spread through every stratum of society, and become deteriorated and common. But even this ought not to goad us on in a wild race of senseless and sometimes ugly experiments.

Be plain in dress and sober in thy diet,

is advice on the side of which it is safe to err and the excessive craving for something new is often bred by idleness. When the mind is occupied, outside subjects assume their true value. What was beautiful yesterday is beautiful to-day, and remains so until some new necessity springs up to replace it. We ought ever to remember that repose of mind and body is a paramount charm; repose of mind is fascinating, repose of body is dignified; neither can exist without complete comfort and fitness in dress. It is everybody's duty to appear as nice-looking as possible.

Still to be neat, still to be drest
As you were going to the feast.

We rarely catch a sight of ourselves in the looking-glass, but others are constantly obliged to see us. We bestow care and thought upon our houses and gardens, then why not upon ourselves? A little thought, a little knowledge and a little common sense will help us far more than wasting time, money and artifice. The smallest thing of beauty is a joy forever; beauty elevates our thoughts and lightens our troubles, and when brought up to it, our children's minds take the impress, and are guided by a fitting sense of form and color, and learn easily to distinguish and appreciate what is good in art.—Lady Paget, in the Nineteenth Century.

School for Cooking.

Many society ladies of Atlanta are desirous of seeing a school for cooking established in the city. They do not propose any plan or make any suggestion, but the want of good cooks, suggests the wish for something to be done on the subject. While there have been improvements in many things south since the war, 'tis doubtful if the cooking is as good. The biscuit, rolls, muffins, cakes, etc., of ante-bellum times, have not been improved on. And the necessity is more imperative otherwise for teaching cooking. A gentleman of this city, has invited the editor of this department to dine with him, and the dinner is to be cooked by the gentleman's daughter, a bright, pretty, intelligent young lady, who has just graduated at a noted female institute with honors. It is becoming the fashion to learn to cook, not only among fine ladies in Europe but also among those in America. May the fashion prevail, until all our females take a pride in their proficiency as cooks It is the boast to-day of Mrs W. K. Vanderbilt that the sponge cake she makes herself is not to be equaled by any one. Mrs. Henry Clews claims that her floating island is simply unapproachable. Young Mrs. Astor prepares a salad which is delightful. Mrs. Jennie Croly makes delightful sandwiches for her receptions, of carved deviled ham, Mrs. Jay turns off an excellent omelet, Mrs. Paran Steven makes a grand muffin, Mrs. Cyrus Field makes delightful bread, Mrs. General McLellan makes candied fruit, Mrs. Russell Sage often takes a hand at cooking, Mrs. Delancey Kane prepares several kinds of sauces admirably. But 'tis unnecessary to extend this list. There are excellent cooks among the very best people of Atlanta. Just now we can call to mind the preserves and pickles and wines of a lady of Peachtree street, the delightful general cooking of a lady of West End, the stewed oysters of a lady of northeast Atlanta, stews that cannot be equaled by Delmonico, of New York.

MATRIMONIAL.

PARKER—DERRY.

A romantic marriage. Last night, 11th, about 9 o'clock, a pleasant party gathered at Prof. J. T. Derry's to witness the marriage of Mr. Thad C. Parker and Miss Susie Derry. The young lady graduated from Wesleyan college in the morning and stood at the bridal altar before the day closed. We venture the assertion that a quicker conquest was never recorded, but then we suspect that it had been made long ago, and was only thus happily consummated. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. W. Burke. A large number of the graduates were present, a larger number, we suspect, than will be present at the marriage of any other member of the class. The presents were handsome, and conspicuous among them was a handsome silver service from the class of '83. In cutting for the ring, it fell to Mr. Jim Cobb. Everybody knows Thad. Parker, and all wish him the best of luck, and know that he deserves it. Miss Susie is a daughter of Professor J. T. Derry, of Wesleyan, and in her college career has given evidence of highest qualities of mind and heart. We wish them both a happy life.—Macon Telegraph.

SEAR—WELLS.

Married, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. C. W. Wells, of this city, on Tuesday evening, July 10th, Mr. Charles E. Sears, of Griffin, to Miss Ora Wells; Rev. Dr. Kendall officiating. The wedding was very private, only the relatives and particular friends of the contracting parties being present. After the ceremony the guests were invited to the dining-room, which was handsomely decorated, while the tables were literally loaded down with rare delicacies to tempt human taste or satisfy the appetite of any epicure, and were gracefully presided over by Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Berry and Mrs. Andrews. The evening was most delightfully spent by all present. The bride was attired in a becoming and elegant Ottoman satin. The happy couple were much admired. Among the guests were several from Griffin, also from Newnan. The gifts were plentiful and well chosen, and the young couple begin life's journey with warm wishes from hosts of friends for happiness true and lasting.

CALLAWAY—POPE.

From the Thomasville Enterprise.

Married, on the 3d instant, at the residence of S. P. Davis, in Baker county, Mrs. Abbie Pope to Mr. M. P. Callaway, of Mitchell county. Rev. J. L. Underwood, of Camilla, officiating. The marriage took place at nine o'clock in the morning, and after a delicious lunch the happy pair left for Albany to take the train for Indian springs and Atlanta. Seldom has the writer ever attended a more interesting marriage, and he never knew a couple to start off in life with more warm good wishes and cheerful blessings from kindred and friends. May all their future be as bright as the smiles that greeted their wedding day.

THOMAS—MORTON.

THE CONSTITUTION of Thursday's issue gave a full notice of the marriage on the 11th, at Athens, of Mr. George D. Thomas and Miss Katie Morton. Among other places in a bridal trip, the happy couple will spend a week or two at Morehead City.

Thespian Club.

The last regular meeting of the Thespian club was held at the residence of Captain Smith, 300 Peachtree street. On account of the absence of several parties appointed to take part in the exercises, the usual programme was dispensed with, and an impromptu one improvised. Among those taking part, the singing of Miss Annie Hornady deserves special mention, also the recitation of the following original poem by Mr. Joseph A. Farrell, a gifted young poet.

"THE STOLEN KISS."

I.

Let me tell you the way I managed one day
To steal a kiss,
(Ah; wasn't it bliss)
From the lips of my sweetheart so pretty and gay.

II.

In the parlor sat Maud, just as still as dead,
For her thoughts were fast fixed on the book that she read;
'Twas a tale of those days of bewitching romance,
When Napoleon the First held the scepter in France.
Old Tobiah, the cat, lay asleep on the floor,
And awoke not when slyly I entered the door.

III.

Oh! how lovely Maud looked on that blithe summer morn,
With her eyes sparkling brighter than dew drops at dawn,
With her cherry red lips and tresses of gold,
Rippling down like the locks of a mermaid of old.
Oh, I envied the warm, rosy sun I avow,
For his beams, for his beams were a kissing her brow!

IV.

Then quoth I. If the sunlight can come from the sky
And steal down through the window and kiss her, can't I?
In my fancy the thought did but barely arise
Ere I crept up and closed both her beautiful eyes,
Well, she threw back her head in a fashion most coy
And I bent down and kissed her—good heavens what joy!

After the programme was completed refreshments were bountifully served to those present, and not until the wee small hours did the merry party disband. As each wended his way home the only wish was for time to hasten another meeting of the Thespian.

The Arm Clutch.

The "arm clutch" style has taken but the very slightest foothold and that by parties who are the very ones who had best let it alone, and it is right to crush it out entirely. It should be noticed, written about, condemned, and spoken of as it deserves. Not the first newspaper has urged it upon any one, or advocated it, while a majority of those who do practice it, dare not do so publicly. In speaking of it the Athens Banner-Watchman says:

"That arm clutch that so much is being said of, has not become popular in Athens. The reason is, our young ladies are too modest for any such familiarity."

Another paper, the Beaconsville Register, says: "We have hitherto refrained from writing a line upon the "arm clutch" fashion. No! we will not call this too familiar and really indelicate style of handling a female a fashion, for upon examining into it, we find that outside of a few married people the "style" has been adopted by very fast, and very young men, and very thoughtless young girls. Pretty generally all people wish to follow the fashion in houses, carriages, in walk, dress, etc., and are eager for the public to see them, and know that they are "up in style." How about the "arm clutch?" How many girls in this town will confess that they practice it! How many fathers and mothers know that their daughters permit young men to so familiarly handle their persons? From the best intention we say to mothers, some of you have daughter who are acquiring a reputation for being fast and fast is an ugly word to attach to a girl's name, one that sometimes leads to loss of happiness, of character, blasted hopes and a life of shame. The young man who respects your daughter will show it in his intercourse with her in public, on the streets, at your house, everywhere. Young girls are thoughtlessly prevailed upon to try the "Arm Clutch." And how little do they realize how they are sometimes seen at night going to or returning from church, a party or the opera-house with a young man's arm intertwined with hers, and hand clasping hand, a position or state of things very different from that in which they took leave of a fond but two indulgent a mother at the door of home One thing girls should keep in mind, many of the young men who prevail on them to try the "arm clutch," boast of it to their companions, and tell of "what a good time" they had. The man who appreciates your sex, delights in your innocence, purity and modesty, will never ask you to do anything your father or mother disapproves of. If in walking with you if it becomes necessary to touch your person, he will do so with the gentleness, the delicacy and refinement of the gentleman. Our advice is to keep clear of the "arm clutch."

VISITING HERE.

Mrs. Wall, of Columbus, is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

Miss Hattie Brinson, of Americus, is visiting in Atlanta.

Judge Lovett and family, of Waynesboro, are in the city.

Mr. J. A. Farnsworth, of Dade coal mines, is in the city.

Mrs. R. T. Byrd, of Americus, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Mr. E. F. Mynatt, of Knoxville, Tennessee, is visiting Atlanta.

Miss Anna Odom, of Stanfordville, Florida, is visiting Atlanta.

Colonel T. C. Lanier and wife, of Leesburg, are visiting Atlanta.

Mr. P. F. Cuttino, of Newnan, visited Atlanta during the week.

Colonel T. C. Lanier, of Leesburg, was in Atlanta during the week.

Mrs. E. B. Ezell, of Eatonton, is spending some days in Atlanta.

Mrs. A. E. Alsoner, of West Point, is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

Mrs. C. R Pringle, of Sandersville, is visiting relatives in Atlanta.

Hon. C. F. Crisp, wife and daughter, of Americus, are in Atlanta.

Mrs. W. A. Drane, of Buena Vista, will spend the summer in Atlanta.

Miss Eliza Glover, of Athens, is a guest of Mrs. J. B. Steele, in this city.

Mr. R. P. Paul, of Darien, has been visiting Atlanta during the week.

Major U. B. Wilkinson, of Newnan, visited Atlanta during the week.

Mrs. McCall, of Columbus, is visiting Mrs. Belle Mercer, 28 Powers street.

Miss Camilla Weaver, of Hampton, visited Atlanta during the past week.

Miss Leila Hudson, of Jonesboro, is visiting relatives and friends in Atlanta.

Misses Mattie and Lula Walker, of Eufala, Ala. are visiting friends in this city.

Misses Sallie and Hattie Camp, of Marietta, are in the city visiting Miss Force

Colonel Albert Howell, of Augusta, has been visiting Atlanta during the week.

Miss Minnie North, of Senoia, is visiting the family of Mr. Clark, on Pryor street.

Mr. J. R. Mobley and family, of Social Circle, visited Atlanta during the week.

Monsieur and Madame DeLaage, of Paris, France, are guests at the Grant house, in Atlanta.

Mrs. Joseph Grey, of Bolingbroke, is visiting her son, Dr. James A. Gray, 57 Luckie street.

Mrs. Joseph E. Webster, of Columbus, accompanied by her daughters, Mrs. Barfield and Mrs. Palmer, of Macon, are visiting Mr. W. S. Webster, Pryor street.

Miss Lizzie McFarlin, of LaGrange, is visiting Miss Helen Baldwin, 207 Rawson street.

Miss J. M. Gray, of Bartow county, is visiting her sister in-law, Mrs. Frank Gray, at West End

Mrs. E. L. Scott and her daughter, Miss Alice, of Carrollton, are visiting Atlanta and Marietta.

Miss Rosa Drake, who has been visiting friends in Atlanta, has returned to her home in Senoia.

Mrs. I. F. Fountaine, who has been visiting friends in Atlanta, has returned to her home in Irwinton.

Mrs. Charles Greene, of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is spending the summer with relatives on Merritts avenue.

During the week Mrs. Professor D. Walker, and her daughter, Mrs. F. M. Arnall, of Newnan, visited relatives in Atlanta.

Misses A. N. Sexton, J. T. Colcord, D. M. Roberts, W. B. Whiddon and E. A. Smith, of Eastman, visited Atlanta during the week.

GOING–GONE.

Miss Rose Wyly, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Athens.

Miss Georgia Parkes, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Dalton.

Mrs. James R. Wylie, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Athens.

Miss Mary Clifford, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Acworth.

Miss Bertha Morton, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Marietta.

Mr. Charles Logan left the city Wednesday for Lynchburg, Va.

Dr. Fred King and wife, of Atlanta, are visiting friends in Rome.

Miss Lena Bradfield, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Troup county.

Miss Laura Porter, of Atlanta, is visiting the family of Dr. Floyd.

Miss Sallie Roddy, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Lawrenceville.

Miss Bettie Cruce, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Coweta county.

Miss Cora Lyle, of this city, will spend several weeks in Greenville.

Mrs. Woolf, of this city, is visiting relatives and friends in Newnan.

Mrs. J. H. Lane and children are at Cureton's springs, near Newnan.

Miss M. L. deGraffenreid, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Chattanooga.

Miss Liela O'Keife, of Atlanta, is visiting Miss atimer, at Lexington.

Miss Annie Greene, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Hawkinsville,

Mrs. Henry Leonard, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in LaFayette, Ala.

Mrs Josephene Milam, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Newberry, S. C.

Rev. J. H Martin, of Atlanta, is visiting friends in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. A. W. Calhoun and children, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives in Athens.

Miss Leila Cunningham, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives and friends in Cartersville.

Mrs. Virginia Fagan and her children, of Atlanta, are visiting friends near Cumming.

Mr. and Mrs G. D. Hodgson, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives and friends in Athens.

Mr. T. W. Flint was a guest at the Hutchinson house, Houston, Texas, during the week.

Mr. M. Chapman, of Atlanta, visited relatives and friends in Gainesville during the week.

Miss Morgan Long, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives and friends in LaGrange and West Point.

The family of Mr. John Berkley will leave the city in a few days for a two months' visit north.

Dr. Willis Westmoreland, who is recovering from a short illness, has gone up on the Air-Line.

Mr. Berrien L. Brooks and mother, of this city, are sojourning for a few weeks in the vicinity of Athens.

Miss Cora Lyle left the city during the week for a visit to Greenville and the springs in Meriwether county.

Misses Annie Boyd and Lizzie O'Donnally, of Atlanta, are visiting relatives and friends in West Point.

Mrs. Russell Hodge, of Atlanta, Ga., is visiting her uncle, Mr. T. T. Brown, in Woodlawn, near Cincinnati.

The family of Mr. W. F. Smith, of Atlanta, are in Social Circle and will probably spend the summer there.

Miss R. L. Shaddox, a very popular young lady of this city, will leave very shortly for several watering points.

Messrs. T. J. Watkins, H. McLeever and A. F. Chisel, of Atlanta, were in Birmingham, Ala., during the past week.

Messrs. Clark and Albert Howell, who have been spending some days in Atlanta, have returned to the university at Athens.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Grady, and family, have gone to Athens to be present at the commencement exercises of the university.

Messrs Dan, Henry and George Macauley, of Atlanta, are off for a few weeks to the mountains of north Georgia and Tennessee.

Mrs. A. F. Owen and Misses Jessie Payne and Eva Bell, of Atlanta, who have been visiting at Knoxville, Tenn., have gone to Montvallo.

Miss Anna Reid, of Atlanta, the first honor young lady of the Lucy Cobb graduating class this year, will be the guest of Miss Laura Rutherford during the university commencement at Athens.

Dr. W. C. Bowman and his family left last Thursday for Cincinnati to make this his future home. The good people of Cincinnati may congratulate themselves on receiving such a noble citizen as Dr. Bowman.

General Lewis and family leave Monday noon for a trip north for recreation and a change of climate. The general combines business with pleasure, as he has made arrangements to return to Atlanta with a full line of rubber goods, which being a new enterprise for Atlanta, will be made welcome.

HOME AGAIN.

Mr. James B. Owens has returned from a visit to Charleston.

Mr. A. E. Calhoun, of this city, visited Newnan during the week.

Mr. A. E. Smith, of Atlanta, visited Charleston during the week.

Dr. T. L. Connally, of Atlanta, visited Chattanooga during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Carr, of Atlanta, visited Covington during the week.

Mr. G. W. Hawkins, of Atlanta, has returned from a visit to Cumming.

Miss I. B. Porter, of Atlanta, visited friends in Macon during the week.

Mr. W. D. Sandwich and wife, of Atlanta, visited Barnesville during the week.

Miss Sallie Kendrick has returned to her home in Atlanta from a visit to Americus,

Mr. and Mrs. John Pergerson, of Atlanta, visited friends in Newnan during the week.

Mr. L. G. Dunn, of Atlanta, was a guest at the Charleston hotel, Charleston, during the week,

Mr. A. L. Green, of this city, was registered at the Tremont house, Jacksonville, Fla., during the week.

After a most pleasant visit to Covington and Conyers Miss Ida Treadwell has returned to the city again.

Messrs J. C. Whitner, T. B. Ferris, and B. W. Martin, of Atlanta, were in Montgomery during the week.

Misses Mary and Lula Pattillo have returned to their home in Atlanta, after a pleasant visit to relatives and friends in Cartersville.

Mrs. J. C. Dunlap, of this city, has returned from a two months visit to relatives in Greenville, South Carolina. She was accompanied by her two grand daughters, the Misses Strickland.

Mr. J. B. Roberts and wife, nee Miss Carrie Munday, have returned to the city after a pleasant visit to Charleston, and have rooms at the residence of Captain G. R. Boaz, Wheat street.

Miss Georgia A. Green from the Cooper institute, New York, is on a visit for the summer vacation to her family in this city. Miss Green has developed a rare talent for etching on wood. Some of her pieces, having found their way to the public through leading northern periodicals, and been received with marked approval. Her portraits in crayon, from photographs have also been recognized by her friends as truthful and life-like with a rare softness of touch and finish distinguishing them. Miss Green will spend the summer vacation with her family here, when she will return to the institute for one year more, to finish her studies.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Eighteen men in this city carry a rabbit's foot each, for good luck.

Mr. Trotti, of Atlanta, is building a very neat cottage in Kirkwood.

Mr. M. Selkirk, of Atlanta, is boarding in the hotel at Decatur for the summer.

Mrs. Young J. Allen, of Shanghai, China, is visiting Mrs. Lamar Cobb, of Athens.

Colonel J. L. Tye and family, of McDonough, will spend the summer in Atlanta.

Two society young men of Atlanta carry buckeyes in their pockets as a specific for rheumatism.

Miss Annie Camak, of Athens, who has been visiting Europe for over a year, sailed for America on the 15th.

Whitehall street residents are anxious to see that street in good condition before the rainy season of the coming fall.

Several weddings will take place on these different streets very soon: On Forsyth street, Mitchell street, Nelson street, Smith street, Pryor street, Peachtree street, Decatur street, Hunter street.

The many friends of Miss Zurie Crew will be glad to hear that she has recovered after a severe spell of sickness.

It seems that a "dude" is not of very recent date, "Ille quem dudum dixeram" is Plautus for "he whom I called a dude."

Miss May Field and Mr. Julian Field, of Columbus, Miss., are spending the summer in Decatur with the family of Judge Junius Hillyer.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Connally will be gratified to learn that he has sufficiently recovered as to be able to visit friends in north Georgia.

Atlanta now has as pretty, convenient and safe an opera house as our citizens could ask for. And Mr DeGive has booked a sufficient number of companies to make the coming season a good one.

A young mother of Atlanta wishes to know if "a cat will suck a baby's breath?" The reporter never saw a cat engaged in any such business, and would like to know what the cat would do with the baby's breath after sucking it?

NEW HOLLAND DOTS.

Virginia and Florida have each fair representatives here, who express themselves perfectly charmed with the place.

The ever popular Kessler's band, of Macon, is here, discoursing sweet music, and dancing is indulged into the late hours.

New Holland has the largest number of visitors ever registered here. Its beauty, comforts and attractiveness are greatly enhanced by the tasteful improvements.

The ladies here are making great preparations for a "Mother Hubbard" party, to take place Tuesday the 17th inst. The boys are undecided whether to wear "Mother Hubbards" or not.

The late arrivals at New Holland spring are: Mrs. M. O. Howell, Atlanta; Mrs. A. P. Woodward, Atlanta; W. R. Hammond and wife, Atlanta; Z. D. Harrison and family, Atlanta; Mrs. McLaughlin and family, Jacksonville; Mrs. T. W. Roby and family, Jacksonville; Miss Brown, Atlanta; Peter Lynch and family, Atlanta; Mrs. D. A. O'Connor and daughter, Atlanta; J. H. Stevens and wife, Stevens's Pottery, Ga; A. J. Webb, Covington; Miss Maggie Webb, Covington; Miss Mollie Webb, Covington; Edward H. Haine, Greenville, S. C.; E. Rich and lady, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. G. M. Rowles, Hawkinsville, Ga.; Mrs L. M. Lamar, Hawkinsville, Ga.; Miss Mary Lamar, Hawkinsville, Ga.; Mrs. J. F. Lewis, Hawkinsville, Ga.; Miss Mattie Lewis, Hawkinsville, Ga.; R. G. Lewis, Hawkinsville, Ga.; J. D. Hightower and family, Atlanta; W. H. Head, Forsyth, Ga.; A. J. Farmer, Shorterville, Ala.; Virgil Powers, Macon.

RESORTS.

Dalton is being well filled with summer resorters.

Mr. J. L. Collier and family have gone to Tallulah falls.

The belle of Congress hall, Cape May, has eight Saratoga trunks.

Franklin springs, Georgia, are doing a good business this season.

There are very nearly two hundred visitors at New Holland springs.

Mr. M. Harralson and family, of Atlanta, have gone to New Holland.

Mr Phoebus, has 800 guests at his hotel at Old Point Comfort, Virginia.

Mrs. W. W. Hulbert, of Atlanta, will stay during the season, at Tate springs.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Price and Mrs. Barnes have left Atlanta for Niagara falls.

There are quite a number of guests at the boarding houses at Clarkesville.

Mr. R. G. Hallister, of the Southern Express company, has gone to Tate springs.

Tallulah falls is decidedly a favorite resort with Savannah people this season.

Mr. Yancey's family, of Athens, are at their summer residence near Clarkesville.

Colonel O. P. Fitzsimons and family, of Atlanta, have gone to Warm springs, N. C.

The arrivals so far at the Virginia springs are largely in excess of same date last year.

Colonel John T. Grant and wife and Mr. Willie Grant and family have gone to Morehead City.

Mrs. J. F. Lewis and family, and Miss M. L. Lamar, of Hawkinsville, are at New Holland springs.

Cave Spring is quite a resort as a place of recreation this summer. Quite a number of visitors are there.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. McElveen, Mrs. Lewis Beck and Mrs. W. J. Speer, of Atlanta, have gone to Tate springs.

The most elegant dresses to be seen at any of the resorts this summer are at the United States hotel, Saratoga.

Dancing every night at Tallulah falls. Among other accomplished dancers there is Miss Kingsbury of Atlanta.

There are over one hundred visitors at White Sulphur springs, Hall county. The fare and management are giving satisfaction.

The hotel at Morehead City is getting to be full. Governor Jarvis is one of the guests. The company there is said to be very pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Quitman, Miss Quitman and Miss Minnie Quitman will spend several months in the mountains of western North Carolina.

There are some one hundred guests at the two hotels at Lookout mountain and fully two hundred persons now summering on the mountain.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Battle, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Lowry, Misses Ella Walker, Georgia Crockett and Laura Willet, of Macon, have gone to Cumberland island.

At some of the resort hotels on the New England coast they charge people who are not residents of the hotel ten cents to sit on the piazza and listen to the music.

Mr. George Huguley and his daughter, Mrs. L. Lanier, of West Point, passed through the city during the week, en route to Hall county, White Sulphur springs.

Mrs. S. M Burrus and family, Miss Sallie Hall, Miss Mary Jones and Mr. Harry Hall, all of Columbus, passed through Atlanta during the week, en route to Morehead City.

Among others from Athens, Miss Millie Rutherford, Mrs. Lipscomb, Misses Bessie and Laura Rutherford, and Miss Sallie Johnson, of Atlanta, will go to Morehead City after commencement.

The Blue Ridge springs, some forty-one miles from Lynchburg, Va., are doing a good business, Phil F. Brown, well known in Atlanta, is in charge, and Dr. Thomas Powell is the resident physician.

Mrs. H. V. M. Miller, of this city, has gone to Asheville, N. C., where she will spend the summer. Dr. Miller has gone to commencement at Athens, and will go from there to Asheville, where he will remain a week or two.

It is difficult to tell how many of our citizens have gone off to the sea shore, the mountains and the country, and many are yet making arrangements to leave. Atlanta is about as healthy and pleasant in the summer as any city, in fact is a more desirable one of its size than any that could be mentioned. Yet there are various and good reasons for going off, if one can. Of those who have gone, many were able, and knew it would be pleasant, others are going for the same reason. Upon others, society has palled: the week day struggles of the world have caused others to wish for some short Sabbath of repose; some have been fretted in the harness of working day life. Some are tired of the smoke, dust and heat of the city air, and their chafed lungs required the soothing of balmily breathing breezes. Very many strangers, as well as Georgia people, have gone up into north Georgia, where there are resorts where there are sunshines scarce ever clouded, and fragrant airs as gentle as a maiden's whisper. Spots where the nights are all a-glow with stars which bring a sleep that can throw off the stuff that gathers on the soul in life's tiresome travels. Some have gone to resorts where there are scenes of rich and tranquil landscape beauty, views especially placid in their character. Then there are mountain spots, whose purple peaks and sloping shoulders, lift close up to the blue sky and silvery clouds. But the reporter cannot permit a longer indulgence in referring to such places this hot July weather, he can only humor the thought of Bed-ridden Hassan, transported in his sleep from Cario to the gates of Damascus, and wish some geni would stoop his dark wing, as the eastern tale said, and bear him up the Air Line to some pleasant spot, yet perhaps 'tis as well he should fight out the summer at home with bores, poets, cranks, typographical errors, exchange fiends and book canvassers—'tis exciting, if not cooling.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

Lotta is resting quietly at Dirppe, Paris.

John E. Owens, the comedian, is resting at the Hot Springs, Ark.

Frank Losee will play "Yuba Bill" to Miss Pixley's "M'liss" next season.

Captain James Lee, of Memphis, will build a $75,000 theatre in that city.

Liza Weber, one of the original dizzy blondes, is shortly to star in "Dick Turpin" and "Mazeppa."

'Tis said that J. H. Haverly promises to have seven companies on the road next season under his name.

On the 21st instant, Richmond, Va., is to have a circus, and Bartow, Wilson & Co's., minstrels August 24th.

The beautiful Belle Mackenzie will go with Annie Pixley the coming season. She will be accompanied by her husband, Mr. Archer.

The Madison Square theater organization pay yearly $500,000 to more than 200 employes. The transportation of the company over railroads alone amounts to the sum of $60,000.

Lawrence Barrett closed his 42 weeks season in Colorado in June with a profit of over $75,000 He sailed for Europe June 27th, to attend his daughter's wedding, July 21. He opens next season at Wallack's theater, New York City, August 27th, with Francesca deRimini. During the season he will produce the late Bayard Taylor's translation of Schiller's Don Carlos.

EDUCATIONAL.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY,
16 EAST CAIN STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS SCHOOL WILL BE resumed on MONDAY, September 3d, 1883. Mrs. Baylor Stewart, Miss Mary E. Bethune, associate principals. Assistants: Mrs. F. C. Mallon, M'lle. Rose Chevalley. Music—Professor Erwin Schneider.

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The basis of the City having been properly laid, lots and houses are now offered to the public.

A REPRINTED LETTER.

The demand for the letter of Mr. H. W. Grady, on Anniston having become so general, and the edition exhausted it is reprinted for information.

A MAN AND A TOWN.

THE STORY OF THE NOBLES IN ANNISTON.

The Pullman Enterprise Eclipsed by an Alabama Enterprise, Engineered by Georgia Business Men of English Blood—A Story of Pluck, Discretion and Perseverance.

Special Correspondence to The Constitution.

ANNISTON, Alabama, June 5, 1883.—I have a story to tell this morning, that will read like a romance.

Not a love story, but romantic in the patience and heroism of its chief actor—in the curious hinging of accident and fate—in its marvellous development and fruition—in the tremendous import of the volume of which it is the opening chapter.

It is a story of a Man and a Town!

Eleven years ago this month I ran across the man in one of the streets of Rome. It was midday. The glare of the sun was intolerable, and the dust through which he plodded was almost stifling. He was illy-dressed, haggard and anxious looking. Without money or strong friends, he was staggering under debt and the indifference of those who should have helped him, and the suspicion of those who underestimated him. His struggle appeared to me then utterly hopeless, but I felt as his earnest figure passed on through the dusty street, that, poor and without resource as he was, there was reward in the future for so much of energy, ability and patience.

YesterJay I sat with this man in the piazza of his home. And from that piazza over a half-mile stretch of clover slopes and terraced lawns, I saw a town of more than 3,000 people, with factories, furnaces, shops, mills and long lines of houses, churches, stores and hotels. This town, with every house, big or small, belongs to the man and his partners. It is set in the midst of a tract of sixty-five square miles, with vast forests, fields and mountains of ore, every foot of which belongs to the same men.

This change has been worked by the most legitimate means. Speculation has had nothing to do with it. To build up the man the town has been builded, and his enrichment has enriched his section. And here is the story of how it was done.

A Scrap of History.

In 1854 Samuel Noble, Sr., an Englishman, ran a machine shop in Pennsylvania, at Reading, I think. He had six boys, every one a stalwart, making such a family as gives England its conservatism and strength. He came south to visit the Ducktown copper mines, and hearing that a man named Hume, living near Rome, wanted an engine built, went by to see him. He was persuaded by the people of that city to move his establishment south. He chartered a steamer, and boarding it with his family and machinery, sailed for Savannah, and thus became a Georgian.

Of the six sons, Sam, Jr., soon went to the front, gradually becoming the managing head for the family. The war left their works demolished, and the family practically penniless. Sam borrowed $5,000 from George Quintard, of New York, without note or security, and burying himself in the woods started a sawmill. With the product of this he rebuilt a steamer for the Coosa river, and then supplied lumber for bridges and trestles. From this point the Nobles re-established their iron works, and later with a stock company, rolling mill and nail works. Without capital they struggled through the fluctuations in iron and the panic—barely holding their heads above water, and fighting a losing fight. At length Sam Noble made up his mind that he must seek a new field and new adjustments.

Founding the Town of Anniston.

He drifted into Alabama, and with consummate knowledge of ores and mines, prospected here and there amid the then undeveloped hills. At length, he found, about three miles from Oxford, a literal mountain of brown hematite ore, with heavily wooded foot-hills, guarding the entrance to a valley of surpassing beauty, despite its shabby garniture.

"When I first saw that mountain of ore," said Mr. Noble to me, "I determined to own it."

And shortly afterwards, in 1872, he did buy it, getting 2,000 acres for $20,000. He did not have the tenth of this to invest, and therefore took in two partners, Messrs. Vandiver and Neff, who put up the money. In less than a year on the property as a credit, he bought his partners out, giving them 100 per cent profit on what they had put in.

About that time he went to Charleston, for the purpose of selling car-wheels to Mr. Alfred Tyler, of the South Carolina road. While talking with Mr. Tyler he noted an old gentleman of commanding appearance, listening intently. At length this gentleman, who was General D. H. Tyler, said:

"While I was building the old Macon and Western road in Georgia, I became interested in the minerals of upper Alabama. Do you know anything of good iron properties over there?"

Mr. Noble at once described his own property. General Tyler promised to call and examine it. He did so, and was delighted. The result of this accidental meeting was that a partnership was formed, the three Tylers and three Nobles taking equal halves, and General Alfred Tyler and Sam Noble put in charge. A furnace for making charcoal iron was put up, and a few houses for operatives built.

"That was just ten years ago," said Mr. Noble. "There was not a house to be seen here then. These fields and streets were then bald red hills or dense forests. A wilder or more desolate looking spot you could not have found. With every natural advantage, it had been gashed and starved by man, and presented to the casual observer but little attraction. However, we started a furnace here, and were soon at work."

How the Town Was Built.

The furnace once established, the nucleus of the town was set. Then instead of skimming the earnings for dividends, every dollar the furnace made, was put into improvements. Another furnace was added, machine shops and foundry erected, a cotton factory started, and stores opened. All the time, the earnings were turned back into new houses, new shops and machinery, and the rent and earnings of these in turn directed to building still others. As a result of this admirable policy, at the end of ten years, the partners find themselves large hotel. It must be so perfect in its appointments and keeping that when a stranger enters he will never want to leave it. I have seen three such hotels in my life—one in Falmouth, England, one in Reading, Pennsylvania, and the Massasoit house the owners of a young city worth two million dollar at least—built out of an original capital of $140,000 and not one dollar due on any of the property.

As the first principle of the owners was to put the earnings into the betterment and extension of the town, the second principle was to utilize every resource of the property. For example, the wood to build the houses is cut off the forests of the company by the company's employes, sawed and planed by the company's mills, and fashioned into houses by the company's carpenters. Huge fields of grain are planted for the use of the town on the company's lands, by the company's farmers, and ground in the company's mill, and sold from the company's store. The ore for the furnaces is mined from the company's banks by the company's miners, hauled in the company's wagons, burned with charcoal from the company's forests, coaled by the company's employes, and is fluxed by limestone cut from the company's pits. These furnaces yield $1,500 to $2,000 daily in cash production, not a dollar of which goes outside of the town for raw material. The engines that turn the works are made by the Nobles, and even the brick used for building were made by the company until the demand outran its capacity, and it bought 5,000,000 Atlanta-made brick the other day to supplement their own yield. So that there is a continual inflow of money, with the smallest possible amount going out.

The third principle was that the town must be started right. That is, it must be laid off properly, outlined with system, its streets made firm and regular, its parks and ground located judiciously, pure and abundant water provided, perfect drainage established, and its general design so defined that it could not become confused by future miscellaneous building. To do all this it was necessary that the control be held in a few hands, and that one purpose should breathe through every impulse, Messrs. Tyler & Noble therefore declined to sell one foot of land to any outsider.

The result has shown that they acted wisely. The plan of the town is fixed, and a most admirable plan it is. The streets are macadamized beautifully and drained to rock gutters and curbings. A large force of hands is kept month after month extending the macadam. Trees are planted in almost endless avenues. A system of water works, that cost I believe $80,000, brings sparkling water to every door, gives protection against fire, irrigates lawns and feeds fountains. Parks have been set apart and enclosed. Churches and school houses have been built. A cemetery has been built and beautified, and in its soil rests the remains of General Tyler, who crowned his illustrious life with the suggestion of this town, was its strongest friend, and expressed with his dying lips the wish that he might be laid here for his final sleep.

Had these improvements been attempted with a mixed citizenship, they would have failed. Cross purposes, petty jealousies, rings and jobs, old fogies and the like, would never have permitted such liberal expenditure. As it is the work has been done well, cheaply, in order and with system.

One Decade's Work and the Outlook for Another.

It is interesting to note what ten years have done with a town started on an Alabama mountain side, with less than $150,000 capital, and a platform of—The profits invested in extention. Every resource made to yield its product, and one management in charge of everything.

As noted above a population of between 3,000 and 4,000 is attained. Ninety-five per cent of this population is provided with profitable, steady labor, sure pay and good homes. Their houses are built with plastered rooms 18 feet square, wide halls, and each has a patch of ground. Besides the two furnaces, which coin wood, ore and limestone into a daily income of $1,500, the cotton factory, the planing and grist mills, the foundry and machine shops, there are immense buildings going up to accommodate engine and machine works, that will give employment to 100 additional hands. Plans for extensive car works have been made, and the ground is now cleared for the building. Two coke furnaces will be added to the charcoal furnaces now at work, and a cotton seed oil mill erected. Mr. Noble has just bought five million brick from Messrs. Lockett & Co., to be delivered between June 1st and December 1st. These will be used in new buildings and will supplement the kilns of the company now burning steadily.

A force of carpenters and masons ranging from 60 to 125 men is kept constantly at work in building. A block of stores is just being finished, new streets of buildings for the workingmen are extending apidly, and the plans are just drawn for a hotel to cost from $30,000 to $50,000. Every department of the work of the town is kept separate. The streets are in charge of a supervisor who has all the men and wagons he needs, and who is constantly pushing the improvements on. The farm hands are in charge of a competent man who, with 28 hands, horses and the best implements and machines, has the farm settlement away from the town, watches the herds and flocks, and raises huge crops of hay for the 200 mules of the company, and grain for its mills. A mayor elected by the people has charge of the city, and a marshal enforces his rule. A happier, healthier or more contented community I never saw, nor so prosperous a town, or one so well arranged, and so admirably adapted for the making of a great city. It is my opinion that in the next census it will have more than 10,000 inhabitants.

A Talk With Samuel Noble, Jr.

I had a long talk with Sam Noble, as we sat in his piazza and overlooked the town that he and his partners built. Yet a young man—full of energy, and enthusiastic over his work- with the fullest confidence of his associates and all the capital he asks for at his back—it is easy to see that he has given his life to making a model city. He talks con amore, and yet modestly. He said, and the enchanting view from where we sat must have given impulse to his words:

"The first thing that I should credit in looking over my work since we were in Rome together, is the sincere and hearty confidence of my partner, Mr. Alfred Tyler, his sagacity, energy and invaluable influence and advice. There has never been a question between us. We have worked in perfect harmony, and I realize, perhaps, better than any man living what it means to have a partner who is at once a friend, counsellor and coadjutor.

"In the next place, our situation is incomparable. We are 1,000 feet above the level of the gulf on high table lands. We have delicious breezes the summer through and a mountain range to shelter us from the northerly winds in winter. A healthier spot or more delightful climate cannot be found on this globe. The scenery is fine, and so varied as to always please. From our mountains and hillsides springs pure water in abundance. We have here all that is desirable in making a city. Our mountains teem with the best of brown hematite ore and are covered with exhaustless forests. Our valleys are beautiful and fertile. Railroads give us quick connection with the outside world. Our location, in essential and incidental advantages, is simply incomparable."

"You have had a comparatively easy work?"

"Not at all. What we have done has been by sleepless energy and constant attention. We have worked night and day for ten years. While we have spent liberally, we have spent with exact economy. Every furnace in the south except two or three suspended between the years of '72 and '79. We kept running without intermission and paid our men good wages. Instead of dissipating our earnings in dividends, we have concentrated them here. Three months after we had earned a thousand dollars it was at work earning another thousand. It has required the closest care to see that these reinvestments were judiciously made, and that every dollar was made to do its best."

"You have determined to open Anniston to the public, at last?"

"Yes. There is no reason now why we should keep it off longer. The ground work of the city is laid, and no matter who comes in now, it cannot be seriously changed from its settled plan. We have added to our domain, until we own, in one solid block, 65 square miles, a pretty big estate, you will admit. This embraces fine mineral and farming lands, unsurpassed sites for homes, and for snug suburban residences of from ten to fifty acres. We cannot occupy all the ground, nor develop all its resources, if we were to work twenty times as fast as we are now working. We propose, therefore, to throw it open to such citizens as we desire to sell to, and shall be glad to talk with men of energy and intelligence and moderate capital, who want to settle in what it cannot be denied is the model town of the south."

"You do not desire to control the business of the town?"

"By no means. We have never desired to do so further than was necessary. With our furnaces, factories, shops, the new works we are now building, and the coke furnaces and car works that are to follow, and the selling and settling up of our large territory, we have our hands full, without controlling the general business of the town. Our policy has always been, and will be, to insist upon everything being first-class, and we will assist, if necessary, to make it so. For example: when we started here we felt it was necessary to have fine beef well butchered for our people. We knew it would not do to rely on the casual supply. We therefore sent to Philadelphia and employed a butcher who was educated to his business. We brought him here on a salary, enclosed 200 acres in clover for pasturage for beef cattle, and told him to furnish us with the best of meat at the price we were paying for poor meat. He did so, furnishing us fine beef, mutton, sausage, headcheese, etc., as that can be bought in Fulton market. For years we sold meat at a loss, but the consumption increased until the business paid a profit. We then turned it over to the butcher, leasing him the pasturage at a nominal figure, and taking his bond to keep up the standard of meats. He soon had more than he could do, and another butcher set up in competition, and both are doing finely. We did the same way with our baker, and our supply of bread is equal to the best. And so with our farm. For six years we ran it at a current loss of $6,000 a year. But all the time we were getting it in first-class condition, and beautifying our valley. That little town of twenty-three houses, barns, etc., under the hill over there is our farm settlement, and our farm is now paying its way. Every dollar it pays we put into new stock and improvement. You never saw finer clover in your life than we have here—for no finer ever grew out of the ground. So with our store. We started merely to accommodate our people. The sales ran up to about a quarter of a million a year, and we have now built a block of stores that we have rented to outsiders. We don't want the business, and we can't carry all the stock that is needed. Our people have had to trade largely outside of the town, and we could not begin to take proper care of the outside trade that came in."

"You have several other projects on hand?"

"Oh, yes! First we must have a fine hotel. We build a small hotel when we first started, added two rows of cottages, when it overflowed, and still it is overcrowded. Now we are going to have a n Springfield, Massachusetts. Our hotel shall be the fourth, if money and skill can make it so. We should prefer to see an outsider build it and run it. We have cleared the site and have the plans. If some good man comes to us and has money enough to build it, we will add what is needed, and will keep the house filled. If the proper man don't come, we will build it, run it ourselves until it demonstrates it will pay, and then turn it over to some one else. In other words, we are ready to aid in any legitimate enterprise, either by giving the site, selling it at low price, subscribing part of the money needed, or in any other proper way. We shall not drum up a miscellaneous immigration, for we do not need it But we do want earnest workers, and men of intelligence.

"There are numerous openings here for energetic men with moderate capital?"

"A great many. We need a savings bank here. Our men have nowhere to deposit their earnings. Our pay-rolls are enormous, and increasing every day. Our storekeepers are overrun with applications from the men to keep their money, and every day or two some of the negroes complain that their trunks are broken open and their savings stolen. Our men spent at our saloons last year over $20,000 cash, and they spent $10,000 in the saloons over "the deadline." As I told them they drank up forty cottages every year. We started the prohibition movement and voted liquor out of the county by over 1,200 majority, the Anniston vote being 466 to 33. The money the men formerly spent for liquor would now go into bank if there was a bank here, and thousands of dollars besides. A good savings bank here would pay handsomely, and we will take stock in one, if we can get the right man to go in with us."

"Are your men contented and prosperous?"

"Yes. They get good wages, and are paid in cash every month. Their houses are built by our carpenters, and we charge only enough rent to give us 7 per cent on the cost. We are now selling to such of the men as want them, their houses at cost on their own terms. Many of them are buying. We pick our men, and we get just the sort we want. Whenever a man is disorderly we get rid of him and supply his place. We therefore have a model community."

"Have you any bonds on your property?"

"No, sir; and not a farthing of debt. We pay cash for everything. I have not signed a note for six years. A man who buys here, buys into a town with schools, churches, perfect streets, parks, water works already built, and not a dollar of debt. Everything is ready to make a city, and not a cent of interest or debt to pay."

"Your railroad connections are all that you want?"

"All that we could ask. We have roads leading north, south, east and west. We are going to build, however, a new line of road called the Anniston and Atlantic. It will connect us with our Alabama furnace, where we have a tract of twenty square miles, penetrate the rich Talladega valley, and connect with the Savannah and Memphis at Goodwater, forty-seven miles to the south. We have paid little attention to building up outside trade, but with its admirable feeders and rail connections, and its commanding position, Anniston must be the trading point for a large territory."

"What effect has your town had on the surrounding country?"

"Admirable, I think every one will confess. We furnish a good market for all the grain, hay, eggs, butter and poultry that two counties can raise, and for 7,000 bales of the cotton they produce. What we cannot use we can collect here, pay cash for it and forward to Atlanta, Rome or Nashville. Our population it clear gain to the county."

"Will you have big sales of lots?"

"No. We do not care to work that way, or to catch a population that comes on impulse. We have established a land sale department, under charge of General Forney, and will have our lands surveyed and platted. We will offer inducements to good people, with large or small capital. To men of moderate capital, who wish to establish shops, factories, stores, or any legitimate business, we will be as liberal than could be asked. For people who wish to make quiet and delightful homes, and have small farms for stock, grass or fruit, we will sell fine sites and just such land as they want. In other words, we have a city that is beyond comparison with any town of its size in location, beauty, and plan and we propose to give it a citizenship worthy of it."

A Resume of the Work.

I might fill columns with interesting points of this young town, as described by Mr. Noble. As wonderful as it is in accomplishment, its promise is more so. The managers stop at nothing that will advance or beautify their city. The conservatory that cost thousands of dollars—the macadamized road leading over the mountain—the free library to be established for the employes—the Alderney cattle—the elegant homes and grounds—these and a hundred other topics keep them busy—for whatever is determined on is at once begun.

Here is a community of say 3,500 people. Of these 95 per cent are workers, and provided with steady work. The daily inflow of money, exclusive of what is sent outside for raw material, must be $3,000 to $5,000 a day. The most of this is at once reinvested in new spindles, forges or houses, which in turn swell the daily income. Who can measure the end of this compounding?

But more than this. The character of the Tyler-Noble partnership is so high, and the eligibility of Anniston as a manufacturing point so established, that outside capital is already hurrying in. The cotton factory was largely built by the Messrs. Gurnee and other friends of the Tylers. The huge machine works now nearing completion are the works of Noble Bros., moved from Rome, Ga. The owners of Anniston need but to promise their supervision, and put up a nuclus of cash, and all the stock they offer the public in any new enterprise will be readily taken. And now the whole town is to be thrown open to all who want to buy.

What will be the work of the next ten years, with the outside world interested, when the first ten years has effected so much, with only the owners of the town interested in its growth.

It is a curious story, isn't it? The casual trip of the old Englishman to the south, and his accidental excursion to Rome. The chance discovery of this location by his son, and the equally accidental meeting of Mr. Tyler, and the unexpected partnership that has proved so sympathetic and strong and well-adjusted. How chance is linked with destiny, from first to last! As for the work these men have done, I thought, as I stood between their two homes, that on the neighboring slopes overlooked their busy town, I had rather have been either of them, and felt that I had been equal with the other in the grand work spread out before me, than to have been the president of these United States.

H. W. G.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The city of Anniston has not been kept closed to the public up to this date through any feeling of exclusiveness on the part of the proprietors, or any desire on their part to control the trade of the city and the surrounding country.

They desired simply to lay the basis of the city in a proper way—to so arrange its drainage that when it became a great city there could be no trouble in keeping it clean and healthy—to so lay off its streets that the city would be systematic and well proportioned, and to so macadamize them that they would afford safe and pleasant drives, to provide the city with parks located at proper places, and with waterworks that would protect and beautify the city and give the citizens convenience and comfort—to build schools, churches, hotels, and establish such industries as would give lucrative and fitting employment to its people. They felt that this work, involving heavy expense and the prosecution of one single plan, could not be done with a population of various grades of wealth and of diverse ideas. They, therefore, for this reason shut the general public out of the city.

Now, however, this work has all been done. The city has better streets, sidewalks, parks, shade trees, waterworks, schools, churches, and has now building better churches, hotels, etc., than any city of 20,000 inhabitants. These have been built by the company and have not entailed one dollar of debt on the city. They have been paid for by the company, the Georgia Pacific brought to Anniston by donation of the company, and the Anniston and Atlantic is now being built by the same means. All the local improvements and the three railroads have not left one cent of debt on the city or its future population.

The proprietors now throw it open to the public. They invite good citizens from all quarters. They do not desire to control the trade of the town or the adjoining country. They are interested in their furnaces, factories, shops, railroads and mills, and in future enterprises that are now projected. The immense trade that they have carried through necessity for ten years, and that has now outgrown their capacity, they now desire to share or turn over to men with whom merchandise is a business. There is a fine opening in Anniston for almost any kind of business, and a hearty welcome for all good citizens. The pay-roll of the employes now at work amounts to about $50,000 a month, and this will be constantly and heavily increased.

THE THREE ESSENTIALS

—OF—

A GOOD HOME

—ARE—

1st. Pure Air. 2d. Good Water. 3d. A Salubrious Climate.

—:o:—

All of these can be found at Anniston. The air sweeps over upland valleys and table-lands nearly 1,000 feet above the sea level---pure and sparkling water from the mountain ranges, and the climate is delicious the year through.

—:o:—

NO LIQUOR IN ANNISTON.

ANNISTON is a PROHIBITION city, liquor having been voted out of the county by 1,200 majority.

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TAKE NO MAN'S WORD FOR IT. COME AND SEE THE CITY YOURSELF. NEVER SELECT A HOME EXCEPT BY PERSONAL INSPECTION.

Only 4 hours ride from Atlanta, and 2 hours ride from Rome